BRA OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,207—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd Aug.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5, 00	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	25th Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	26th Aug.

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a. m., on 24th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 20th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 25th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "EIFFEL" CAMP CHAIR.

INVALUABLE for Tourists and for the Camp. Made of wrought iron, very light, strong and durable, and when folded measures only 12" × 8."

Price. Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STEREOSCOPES AND PICTURES.

SO simple are these instruments that they can be used by old and young.

Plain or coloured Photographs viewed through the lenses, stand out with the roundness and reality of natural objects.

Prices.

1 Stereoscope and 36 pictures ......Rs. 20.
1 Do. „ 60 „ ......Rs. 30.
1 Do. „ 100 „ ......Rs. 50.

KEMP & Co. Ld., BOMBAY,

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL FLOR DE JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS......per 1,000 Rs. 30 per 102 Rs. 3-8.
TRABUCOS ...... „ „ 35 „ „ 4-0.
ROYALS .... „ „ 40 „ „ 4-8.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonusses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Top and India Rubber Washer, Complete.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	8	8
„ „ „ „ Wicker covered	10	0
„ 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	10	8
„ „ „ „ „ Wicker covered	12	8
„ 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	13	8
„ „ „ „ „ Wicker covered	15	8
„ 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	18	0
„ „ „ „ „ Wicker covered	22	0
„ 2 Five gallon size	25	0
„ 3 Six gallon size	32	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	2 0 4 8 & 5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW PRICE LIST—A useful Handbook, describing the latest additions in } **PHOTOGRAPHY** { this fascinating art, and giving simple and plain instructions for beginners.

CAMERAS, DRY-PLATES, LANTERNS, MOUNTS, LENSES, LAMPS, KNIVES } **MADE EASY** { SETS, CHEMICALS, FRAMES, PAPERS, SHUTTERS, PLATE RACKS AND SUNDRIES.

(*Lofty and airy Dark Room on the premises.*)

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLATINA, &c.,
May be prevented by using

PHENYLE,

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN,
CHEAP, HARMLESS, SAFE, CONVENIENT, RAPID, EFFECTIVE, INFALLIBLE,

Prevents and destroys infection and contagion in Cholera, Fevers, Scarlatina, and all other contagious and infectious diseases. Is perfectly non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and may be freely used without any dangerous results. Possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid without its disadvantages. Was pronounced by a Committee of Experts testing Disinfectants at Baltimore, U.S.A., under the auspices of the American Government to be the best Disinfectant.

Sold in bottles, 6 As., 12 As. ; and in 1, 2, and 5 gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon.

SOLE AGENTS.

Chemists, Wine and General Merchants, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.

GREASE PROOF LININGS, **FELT HATS.**

FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.

BEST QUALITY. **SHAPES.**

LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO.} OUTFITTERS, {BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	8	8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium		
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes		
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown		
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout		
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	7	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE & CO.,

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from
THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the
INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S BELTINE,

For Preserving Leather Belting and increasing its gripping power.

ADVANTAGES.

Preserves the nature and durability of Leather.
Increases the Grip or holding power of Belts.
Renders them less liable to the effects of damp, heat, and climate.
Decreases wear of Belts and Bearings, because it
Enables the Belt to be worked slacker.
Effects a very large saving of Power.

It is of the greatest importance to users of Steam Power. By the judicious application of "Beltine," the Driving Belt may be worked at a less strain without slipping, effecting a great saving in wear and tear.

Price Rs. 80 per cwt.
Drums 14lbs. and 28lbs., Re. 1 per lb.

The use of this "Beltine" is nearly indispensable for new Straps, which when used for the first time have a tendency to fall from the Pulleys. Old hardened Straps can be put again into a new state by the use of

"BELTINE."

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

TENNIS "NEW CHECKS FOR COATS"

"STRIPES FOR TROUSERS" **CRICKET** AS NOW WORN.

LOUNGE COAT AND TROUSERS, a large Range......Rs. 36
VERY STYLISH CASHMERE SERGES ....Rs. 38 & 40
FINE WHITE SAXONY, MELTON FINISHED, or Twilled Faced Flannels, Coat and Trousers ....Rs. 36 & 40
SHIRTS WITH COLLAR (& POCKET)............... „ 9

— **SUITS**
Hat and Tie Ribbons, Waist Squares, Belts, Club Colours.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO.,{ TAILORS, &c., }BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ....Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "NUBIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 3 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

WANTED a FORWARDING AGENT, for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Nagpur for unloading their Machinery and Engine &c., coming from England from board the ship and loading the same on Railway Trucks &c. He should state clearly the rates for the following :—

1. Mucadamage.
2. Dock charges.
3. Wharfage charges.
4. Bunder charges and all other similar charges separately incidental, and essential to the conduct of the business.

Applications with testimonials may be sent to the MANAGER and SECRETARY, "The Swadeshi Mills' Nagpur, before the 31st August, 1890.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

Cloth Dark Green White list	Yds.	7,300
" " Blue	"	4,500
" Cavalry Grey Coarse	"	200
" Grey Mixture Coarse (for great Coats)	"	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide	"	5,000
Serge, blue, ordinary	"	32,200
Serge Dark Green	"	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 16th August 1890.

SILVER AND CEDARWOOD PENCIL CASES.

Combine strength with neatness and durability. They are firm and rigid in writing, and are the acme of perfection as good and useful Pencils. Those Pencil Cases are much in vogue, and are suitable for Pocket or Watch Chain; they are made of Solid Silver, sliding action, and in three patterns :—

Plain or Engine-turned, Rs. 5, cash.
Fluted, Rs. 6 8, cash.

A Box of Six Cedar Leads is given with each Pencil Case.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

THE "EVERLASTING" THIMBLE.

Solid Silver,
With Real Amethyst Top,
Rs. 3-8, cash.
In Velvet Shoe Case, complete.

GOLD THIMBLES.
Plain, Rs. 30 cash ; Chased, Rs. 30 cash,
Each fitted in a neat Morocco Case.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

CHAMPAGNE JUG, WITH ICE WELL,

Electro-plated Mounts. The Glass Ice Well is annealed to resist any change of temperature, and can be easily removed at pleasure. The Wine is cooled without being diluted.

Magnum size	Rs. 90	cash.
Champagne "	" 72	"
Claret "	" 65	"

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

MEXICAN ONYX KEYLESS MOVEMENT CLOCKS, WITH VASES TO MATCH.

Beautiful Mexican Onyx Clock, striking on Gongs mounted with real Bronze, tinted in three shades Keyless Patent Movement, Height 23 inches, Width 14 inches, Height of Vases 13½ inches.
Price of Clock, Rs. 360 cash.
Price of pair of Vases to match, Rs. 240 cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

SILVER INDIAN RATTLES

For Baby.
Silver Double Indian Rattle,
Rs. 27, cash.
Silver Single Rattle,
Rs. 15, cash.
Silver Bells and Corals,
And Bells of all sizes
And prices, from
Rs. 10 to Rs. 35

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

THE SECURITY.

A New Lock-Up Spirit Stand
Oak with Electro-plated Mounts.
Three Bottles, Rs. 45, cash.
Two Bottles, Rs. 30, cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

A MOST USEFUL HAIR PIN.

This Pin fits any Diamond Spray Fichu,
or other Brooch, converting it at choice
into an Ornament for the Hair.
It doubles the utility of the Brooch
at a very small cost.
Tortoise-shell, Gold Mounted, Rs. 14, cash,
Metal, heavily Gold Gilt, Rs. 4, cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS AND COMPLIMENTARY GIFTS.

A very large and Choice Selection in Stock.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.— By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1890 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO INDIAN PARENTS AND WIDOWERS.

A LADY residing in a healthy suburb of London relinquishing the charge of a young motherless family—seeks another to whom she offers a refined home with every care. Highest references. Address, THETA, Stubbs' Library, England's Lane, South Hampstead.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed, on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white ......each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey red, or Turkey lilac	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey red borders	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1890, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after Monday, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 28th August 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 20th, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 28th August to 5th September, 1890, both days inclusive.

IN VIEW of the probable construction of a Railway between GODHRA and RUTLAM, the undersigned notifies that he is willing TO SELL about (1,000) one thousand SAL TREES, standing, in the Mandla Forests.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.
B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 588,075.
REST	" 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE WELLINGTON MOSSOP, late of Kati Kati in the Provincial District of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand, European farmer, deceased, (who died at Kati Kati aforesaid on or about the 3rd day of August, 1889) and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted attorneys of CHARLES STEPHEN ALLEN MOSSOP and THOMAS JOHN MULVANY, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their Office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890 ; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Charles Stephen Allen Mossop and Thomas John Mulvany as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN HAUGHTON, formerly of Christ Church in the County of Hants, but late of Saint Katharines Savernake Forest near Marlborough, in the County of Welts, Major General on the retired list of her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, European, deceased, (who died at saint Katherines Savernake Forest aforesaid on or about the 26th day of August, 1889) and Letters of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August, 1890 granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorney of JOHN WELBY HAUGHTON, one of the Executors named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he and PENELOPE HAUGHTON, the other Executor named in the said Will or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said John Welby Haughton as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Date this 5th day of August, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 662 OF 1889.

JAVERVAHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the widow and executrix of VUSSONJEE PURSHOTOM deceased, residing at King Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

JUGMOHUNDASS VUNDRAVANDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhooleshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by decree herein dated 8th March, 1890, it was ordered that this suit should be dismissed and that the plaintiff should pay to the defendant Rs. 1,348-8-0 for costs of this suit.

And whereas by warrant of attachment of moveable property dated 24th June, 1890, the following was attached namely, One grey Horse, one Brougham with two lamps and two Cushions, one set single Harness

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that that on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1890, at 4 p. m., under and by virtue of warrant of sale of moveable property dated 25th July, 1890, the Sheriff of Bombay will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the rooms Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, Auctioneers, Fort, the moveable property aforesaid towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Purchase money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Defendant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 389 OF 1887.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

vs.

GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA ERNISTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawarence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS.

All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 151, 152, 191, 194 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates under No. 55 and 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Darookha awalla, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No. 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of Leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2), 57 and 59 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late G. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. Offers for the purchase of any quantity upto 500 tons of each, Broken Pot Sleepers, and Cast Iron Chairs, now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application. Separate tenders to be made for each description.

Delivery to be taken within three months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 7th, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of MARGARIDA CONCEICAO DE FARIA, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant deceased, who died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 26th day of September, 1889, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 28th day of November, 1889, by the High Court at Bombay, to LUIS PHILIPPE DO ROZARIO one of the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at No. 2, Mount Road, Bombay, on or before the 8th September next, at the expiration of which time the Executor will distribute the Assets to the Person or Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having Property of her in their hands are hereby required to Pay their Debts or Hand over such Property to the said Executor.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1890.

LUIS PHILLIPPE DO ROZARIO,
Executor of the Estate of M. C. de Faria deceased.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1890.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39 to 42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of sections I. and IV. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in 10 years and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with or without coupons as purchaser may prefer.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. Purchasers to have the option of paying the whole sum tendered on 15th September next, or they may pay in instalments as follows :—

15th September 1890	25	per cent.
30th "	25	"
15th October "	25	"
30th "	23	"

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the latest date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 26th August 1890, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these DEBENTURES shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1890.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ——————————————————
hereby tender for Rupees ——————————
of BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ——————————
Annas ——————————for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees ——————————
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the dates advertised.
I require the amount in ——————————Debenture of Rupees ——————————each.
(Signature) ——————————

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES,

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN.
105-106 Meadow Street.

JOHN POWER & CO., DUBLIN.

DUBLIN (P) WHISKEY—5 Years old, Rs. 30 per doz.

Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.
Rs. 25 per Dozen ; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Bijan Cottage full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Erard	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BONES AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, COLABA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p. m, at the B. B. and C. I Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba.

72 bags bones, weighing about three tons, booked from Bichpuri to Colaba by Ramchand to self as per Invoice No. I. and Railway Receipt No. 31 of 18th September, 1889.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

35	bales	twist. No 30.
5	"	grey dhoties.
7	"	grey shirtings.
3	cases	trousering cloth.
5	"	fancy prints.
1	"	white dhoties.
7	"	white nainsooks and jacconets.
1	"	ladies' cloth, coloured.
2	"	black calico.
1	"	varnish and colour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co.'s stock will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., it will include patent medicine, shop furniture, Chubb's safe gas fittings &c.

SALE OF DOUBLE BLEACHED YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Mugun Gunput, merchant of Bombay.

Ex s. s. Belgravia,

E. S. & Co. 8 8 S L B	out of 1151-5	3 bales each 30 bundles of 10 lbs each double bleached 60s. yarn.

Ex s. s Merton Hall.

" 819 "	out of 1233-37	1 bale 30 bundles of 10 lbs each double bleached 40s yarn.
" 818 "	1223-27	5 bales each 30 bundles of 10 lbs each double bleached 60s yarn.
" 820 "	1228-32	5 bales each 30 bundles of 10 lbs each double bleached 50s yarn.

Ex s. s. City of Carthage.

" 818 "	1297-1301	5 bales each 30 bundles of 10 lbs each double bleached 60s yarn.
" 819 "	out of 1302-6	3 bales each 30 bundles of 10 lbs each double bleached 40s. yarn.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors' Dhunjeebhoy Raghoo and Noor Mahomed Raghoo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 764, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1692, Street Nos. 41-43, admeasuring 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Moholla, on the north by the public road called Chambarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, the handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, gilt pier glasses, table and hanging lamps, pictures, harmonium, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

SALE OF NIXON'S NAVIGATION STEAM COAL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clark Bunder, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. Nusserwanjee and Co., who have failed to take delivery—

About 166 tons, Nixon's Navigation Steam Coal, ex. s.s. Dunedin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the first mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Peroshaw Eduljee Suknidas, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned valuable property which has been divided into seven convenient lots, a private road being reserved for the use of all the purchasers. The property consists of about 3,030 square yards of Pension and Tax ground with 5 bungalows, stables and out-houses and is situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road within easy distance of the train lines at Grant Road and Girgaum. The lots into which the property is divided areas follows :—

Lot 1. Contains about 1,510 square yards with a pucka built upper-storied bungalow with cook-room, godowns and a well and fronts the public road.

Lot 2. Contains about 403 square yards with an upper-storied, bungalow, and is situated on the back of Lot No. 1 and fronts the private road abovementioned on the north side.

Lot. 3. Contains two vacant pieces of ground on either side of the said private road, one on the north side admeasuring about 123 square yards, and the other on the south side admeasuring about 121 square yards, both suitable for buildings.

Lot 4. Contains two pieces of ground on either side of the private road, the one on the north side admeasuring about 468 square yards with an upper-storied bungalow standing thereon, and that on the south side admeasuring about 117 square yards, suitable for building.

Lot 5. Contains about 855 square yards of vacant land with a well, and is suitable for building a bungalow or a chawl, and is at the western end of the said private road.

Lot 6. Contains about 374 square yards of ground, with a stable and chawl standing thereon, and fronts the Khetwady Main Road.

Lot 7. Contains about 239 square yards, with an upper-storied chawl standing thereon, and fronts the private road on the south side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen, or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate on the Malabar Hill Road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the east by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Ruttonbai, wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French. &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS :—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder at Worlee unless previously disposed of by private contract the abovenamed properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

Lot 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cudjans, coals, coke (loose) dry fish, earth, earthen-pots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Doctor Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept. 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

Sale of Immoveable property at Bandora advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Peroshaw Framjee Battlewala, has been postponed until further order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD OPPOSITE SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S MILL.

On MONDAY, the 1st September 1890 at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Surveyor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bora Moola Shaik Abdool Hossein Soolemanjee an Insolvent, the following landed property. The official Assignee has no objection to the sale taking place.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being without, the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly on the western side of the Parel Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and bounded as follows:—on the the east by the property of Sulaiman Aba, on the west by the property of Dawoodbhoy Hajee Hassum and Memon Hajee Hoosein Hajee Abdool Rahim on the north by the property of Harivallubh Goolabchand and on the south by the private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Coachbuilder, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Khutry Sidick Hajee Jooma Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell at the premises at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September, 1890, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture dated the 22nd day of September 1888 and made between the said Khutry Sidick Hajee Jooma of the one part and Sorabjee Manekjee Coachbuilder on the other part. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Duncan Road Lower, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (130) one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2382 and new No. 9431 old survey No. 847 new survey No. 4282 and bounded as follows, that is, to say, on the east by the Duncan Road, Lower aforesaid, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Memon Meeya Ahmed Esmail Khundwani and on the south by the house of Shaik Boodin Kaligar which said premises are assessed by the collector of Assessment under old No. 77 Ward No. 7381 and Street No. 323 and 325 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Khutry Sidick Hajee Jooma. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee and Rustim, Solicitors at their office No. 27 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 18th day of August 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.

Jan Mahomed Khulakdina..................Plaintiff.

vs.

Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others........Defendants.

(SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.)

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 4th September, 1890, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Anjar, in the dominion of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land which is the property of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, millright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises and hereinafter more particularly described namely ;—

20 gins.
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power.
1 boiler.
1 lathe.
1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Dinsha Chapgur, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1888, the undermentioned valuable landed property. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the mortgagees attornies at their office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the road, called Bazaar Gate Street, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three, and one-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Ardeshir Jeewanjee Karanjia, on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the south by the property of Pestonjee Shapoorjee Guzdur, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry, and partly by the property of Bhoga.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 101, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of B. D. ARMOUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong bay Australian horse, goes well in single and double harness, very quite and showy.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach box, suitable for a pony or galloway.
1 handsome strong grey Arab pony very quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong second-hand rib dog-cart in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMAN STORES.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and the risk of the defaulting indentors, Esoofally Samsoodin and Co.

117 cases oilman stores, consisting of green peas, mushrooms, asparagus, mixed vegetables, and 1 dozen metal watches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and risk of the concerned—

A lot of very valuable, undrilled pearls, weighing about 457 chows or 1,006 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Captain E. F. Walker, R. A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 289, High Holborn London, Eng.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	927½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,380	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	...	177½
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	...	155
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	5	200
Mercantile	800	500	500	pr ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munnar M.	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	175
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen	400	2,000	750	50	480
Mills	1,200	250	250	..	230
Jolkart	...	1,000		60.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	725xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,300
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	825
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	775
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	...	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	Rs. 5	65xd
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	29 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	No Dvd	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	885
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	560
ramjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	440
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
owraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6,00	1,000	1,000	...	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	695
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	19 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,195
azagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	2½	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	615
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		630

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nubia (s), from Liverpool ; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Werneth Hall (s), for Liverpool ; and Europa (s), Port Said.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Naigaum Road, respecting the death of Rama Dewjee, a Hindoo lad, aged 9 years, son of a Hindoo widow, residing at that locality. On Monday while bathing in a tank near by his house, he went beyond his depth, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION.—By last mail Mr. McLaughlan Slater, the honorary secretary for India of the Royal Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, received the fifty-sixth annual report, submitted at a meeting of subscribers, held at Edinburgh, on the 30th ult. Last year there were four local prize-holders. This year, at the recent drawing, none have come to India. We publish the proceedings in another column. The presentation work for 1890 the honorary secretary expects to receive in October, for distribution to the various subscribers in India.

POCKET-PICKING IN A PROCESSION.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack charged on remand a Mahomedan, named Hasham Hajee, with pocket picking on the 15th instant. Kewall Pitamber, the complainant, appeared, and stated that he saw the accused in the custody of a policeman on the date in question, in Shaik Memon Street. He was witnessing a procession that was passing along, when the sepoy drew his attention to a purse, which he (the complainant) immediately recognised, and which was in his pocket but a short time before with Rs. 1-1-3 in it. The prisoner who pleaded not guilty, and attempted to prove that he possessed a good character, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, there being several previous convictions against him.

BURGLARY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Mr. Herbert Jones, residing at the Bombay Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, whilst asleep in his bedroom, on Monday night, was awakened by some one thrusting his hand under his pillow. On getting up he had time to observe a Hindoo running into his bathroom. Mr. Jones followed and looking over the window of the bathroom, discovered the thief had made his escape down a ladder, and was running across some adjoining paddy fields. On Mr. Jones making a search of his room he found missing a grey tweed coat and waist-coat, a white blanket, a currency note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 7-8 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 77-8. The thief, it is supposed had entered the room twice before he was detected, as he was carrying nothing when seen going down the ladder. A gladstone bag belonging to Mrs. Jones was also taken away, and was found lying cut open in the compound, *minus* its contents.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Mombadavie Tank Road, respecting the death of Noorbhoy Curreembhoy, aged 40 years. Deceased was a dealer in groceries, at Erskine Road, but in consequence of failure in his business he had to close his shop about a month ago, after that he became very much depressed. On Monday night he left his house stating that he was going to his musjid to hear the Koran expounded. About 11-30 on Monday night a policeman, at the Mombadavie Tank Road, heard a heavy splash in the well. On proceeding to the spot he found a pair of shoes lying beside the well and the water much disturbed, as if a heavy body had fallen in. The well was accordingly dragged, and the body of the deceased was recovered. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was, that the death of Noorbhoy Curreembhoy was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

STEALING HIS MASTER'S PURSE.—Esmal Abdoola, a Mahomedan, aged 30 years, and a servant to one Mahomed Cader, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 22 in cash, one sapphire, and some small pieces of gold, of the collective value of Rs. 24-8. The complainant in his evidence stated that the prisoner had been in his service for about a year, as a domestic servant, receiving a daily pittance to procure food for himself. He also occasionally provided him with clothes. It was about four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday that he missed his purse after returning from his devotions in the mosque, from his waist-coat pocket, which he left hanging against the wall. Intimation was given to the police, who on instituting enquiries traced the culprit to a cold-drink shop, and arrested him. A sum of Rs. 15, together with the stone and gold pieces, were found with the prisoner. The accused, in defence, informed the Magistrate that he had been induced to commit the theft, as his employer had continually delayed him in his payment for his services in the house. Corroborative evidence was given by another witness, and the Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Nolan charged on remand Ally Khan Cassimbux and four others with house-breaking in the Bhendy Bazaar, on the 11th inst. One of the accused was arrested in a godown in the above locality, and when the other culprits were subsequently secured, instruments of house-breaking were also come upon. Evidence for the prosecution was submitted, which went to show that several holes were found in doors of dwellings at Duncan Road and Coombarwada, which corresponded in size with such as would be made by implements found with the accused. It was also asserted that the implements were identified by the borahs who had sold them to the prisoners. The Magistrate, in reviewing the whole of the evidence recorded, said that he could place no reliance on the statements of the complainant, for the accused may have gone to his godown that was broken into, but there was no clear evidence to show what they intended to do. He did not think that he would be justified in relying on the evidence that either of this party attempted to commit house-breaking. It was impossible to come to any clear conclusion as to when these holes were made and the persons who made them. On looking at the whole of the evidence of the witnesses called he certainly should not be justified in convicting the accused, who were accordingly discharged.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.
Brigadier-General H. J. Thornton	50
Mr. H. M. Phipson	50
Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D.	50
A Parsi Lady	51
Mr. Ardesir Dosabhai Munshi	15
Ven'ble Archdeacon J. Goldwyer Lewis	50
Mr. Maneksha Kavasha Taleyarkhan	10
Messrs. Narandas Kaliandas and Devidas Harivalabdas	200
Mr. Darasha Sorabjee	10
Messrs. Edalji Framji Albless and Sons	50
Mr. C. H. Jopp	20
Mr. Gosla Mitha	25
St. Peter's Church, Mazagon	59-1-3
Mr. Edalji Framji Albless	50
Major F. Forjett	40
Society of St. John the Evangelist	10
Khan Bahadur Adamji Pirbhai	500
Lady Thompson (A.)	500
Hon'ble Mr. J. Macpherson	200
Mr. B. Scott	20
Mr. Pandurang Raghoba Pitale	50
Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas	400
Messrs. Rustamji Sorabji Kharse and Sons	150
Messrs. Thakarsi Mulji and Sons	500
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	1,000
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.	1,000
Mr. Kasam Haji Mitha	100
[illegible]ount previously acknowledged	1,833
Total Rs.	6,993-1-3

H. A. ACKWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI NOWROJI BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, August 19.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN and Assessors.)

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF GOVERNMENT.

THIS was a reference, dated 25th August 1888, by Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, then Collector of Bombay, in the matter of the Land, Acquisition Act and in the matter of certain land situated at the junction of the Parel and Chinchpoogly Roads. His lordship was assisted in the enquiry by Mr. E. W. Flower, house agent, assessor on behalf of Government and by Mr. John Campbell, C. E., as assessor on behalf of Munjee Khetsey, the claimant. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Molvi, appeared for the claimants.

The Collector made the reference to the High Court under the provisions of sections 15 of Act 10 of 1870 in the matter of the land, the acquisition of which was ordered by Government in a notification, published in the *Government Gazette* of 5th July, 1888 and which is situated at the junction of the Parel and Chinchpoogly roads, and measures 2,209 square yards. The Collector had reason to think that the persons interested in the land were Ramjee Wagajee Gholay ; Munjee Khetjee ; Ranibai, widow of Sheriarjee Merwanjee Mistree ; and Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The land stands in the Collector's books in the names of Ramjee Wagajee Gholay and Kondajee Hunmuntrao. The latter had sold his interest to Munjee Khetsey. The former did not appear before the Collector, and had sent no statement. Munjee Khetsey was in actual possession of the land. Bai Ranibai appeared to be interested in the land to the extent of seven-sixteenths of a two-anna share under a decree of the High Court, and was willing to abide by any valuation that might be fixed for the land. No amount had been paid or tendered under section 5 of the Act, as the land had not been damaged in any way nor had any compensation been tendered under section 11, as neither Ramjee Wagajee Gholay nor Munjee Khetsey attended at the Collector's office pursuant to the notice issued under section 9. The compensation the Collector was willing to give under section 11 was Rs. 11,045, being at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard, to which, under section 42, must be added 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, raising the total to Rs. 12,701-12-0. The grounds on which the Collector had determined the value of the land at Rs. 5 per square yard were these :—1. In Chinchpoogly Road, adjoining the land to be taken up, a set-back was made about 370ft. long and 13ft. average breadth in 1887. The municipality offered rupee one per square yard. The matter went before the Police Magistrate, who awarded Rs. 2-12-0 per square yard. 2. Five set-backs were made on Parel Road in 1886 between Byculla Overbridge and Victoria Gardens, in all which cases, the rate offered by the municipality, namely Rs. 5 per square yard, was accepted. Being nearer the city than the land now under acquisition, these plots were made valuable. 3. The frontage on Chinchpoogly Road, from Albert Road, to Kalla Chowkey Road, was bought from Messrs. Sassoon and Company by the municipality about 1885 at one rupee per square yard. 4. A set-back was made in 1888 from the Imperial Flour Mills to the extent of 235 square yards on Chinchpoogly Road at Rs. 4 per square yard. 5. A set-back in 1887 of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company's frontage on Chinchpoogly Road, about 250 square yerds, was paid for at Rs. 4 per square yard. 6. A piece of land at the junction of Chinchpoogly and Albert Roads was sold in 1887 to the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, at Rs. 4 per square yard. A piece of Government land, measuring 332¼ square yards, at the junction of De Lisle and Clerk Roads, was sold by auction in the year 1886, at a rate equal to Rs. 4-3-8 per square yard. Thus, in the opinion of the Collector, Rs. 4 appeared to be a fair value of ordinary frontage sites in the neighbourhood of the land now under requisition ; but this site, being a corner plot at the junction of two important roads, was more valuable than a plot with only one frontage, and had therefore been valued at Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 4 per square yard.

The case of the claimant, the absolute owner of the land, was that the amount tendered by the Collector was altogether inadequate. The land was quite exceptionally favourably situated, having frontage on two important roads, and the land in the neighbourhood was rapidly rising in value every day. The claimant instructed Mr. Raghunath Macund, L.C.E., of the firm of Pavri and Raghunath, to survey and assess the value of the land ; and from the report, it would appear that he assessed the value of the land at Rs. 26 per square yard. The claimant, therefore, claimed a sum of Rs. 57,434 as compensation for his land *plus* 15 per [illegible] Mr. Raghunath, in his report, states that the land occupies a very prominent corner exposing expensive shop frontages on two important public roads, along one of which the tramway line passes. The plot stands, in the centre of thickly-populated mill districts, one of the principal trade centres in Bombay. This very plot of land was contracted to be let to one Jan Mahomed Cassum in June, 1887, at Rs. 3-8 per "kathi" of 500 square feet, or 12 annas per yard per annum ; and the lease was to be only for thirty years. The landlord would have realised higher rent if he had let out his ground on former terms. It was usual in effecting lease for land like this to capitalise the value of the land by summing up 35 years' rental. In the present instance, the rent per yard per annum was 12 annas, and 35 years' rental was about Rs. 26, which Mr. Raghunath considered a very fair present rate per yard of land in this locality. It was not unusual for valuers, in assessing the value of a property, to take into consideration the future rise in the price by reason of the opening of a new road, widening the existing narrow road, opening a new station, &c. The locality in question was vastly improved by widening the junction road ; but considering the nature of the surroundings, Mr. Raghunath did not propose to add any extra to the rate he had already worked out, namely Rs. 26 per square yard.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE DEATH OF MR. G. LAMBERT.

IT is with the most sincere regret that we have to record the death, on Tuesday night, the 12th instant, of Mr. George Lambert, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind. Few men were better known, respected and liked throughout the province than the kind-hearted and genial Irish gentleman who is now gone to his rest. In his profession he was as noted for ability and industry, as in his private life for amiability and social talents. His loss will be severely mourned in our little community, and the deepest sympathy will be universally felt for his widow and family in their bereavement. The deceased gentleman being a major in the S. V. R. Corps, a military funeral was accorded him, and, accordingly, on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, the funeral cortege left his residence, headed by the band of the King's Own Regiment playing the solemn and mournful strains of the Dead March, while a strong firing and carrying party of the Sind Volunteers, accompanied by all the officers of the corps, and a long line of carriages containing the Commissioner in Sind, Brigadier-General Boyce-Combe, the heads of departments and officers of the garrison, followed the remains to the cemetery. That scene at the grave was a most impressive one, and one that could not have failed to have excited the greatest sympathy in the hearts of all present. The funeral service was read by the chaplains of the Church of England. A large number of Parsis and native gentlemen also attended the obsequies, showing that the urbanity, courteousness and genial affability of the lamented deceased had won for him their sincerest regard. On the same day a *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued by the Commissioner in Sind, to the following effect :—"The Commissioner in Sind has received, with deep regret, the intelligence of the death of Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, Superintending Engineer in Sind. Mr. Lambert began his service in Sind as Assistant Engineer in December 1868 ; and during a period of nearly twenty-two years devoted himself with unceasing zeal and industry to the development of the resources of the province, and the improvement of the condition of the people. In him the State has lost a valuable servant, and the people of the province a true and trusted friend."—*Sind Times.*

ACCORDING to a telegram from Moscow to the *Standard*, the Emir of Bokhara recently concluded an arrangement for the erection, in the Russian town which has sprung up around the Bokharan station on the Transcaspian Railway, of a residence for the Russian Political Agent. A sum of 107,000 roubles has been assigned for this purpose by the Bokharan Government. The Bokharan railway station is ten miles distant from the town of the Emir, and hitherto the Political Agent has been compelled to reside in Bokhara itself, being treated as the guest of the Emir—a situation naturally somewhat unfavourable to the active performance of his duties.

A GANG OF MYSORE SWINDLERS IN BOMBAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a man, named Michael Anderson, appeared and lodged an information to the effect that in December last he made the acquaintance in Bombay of Panditji, Narayen Premchund, Purbhoodas, Nihala, Ramdass, and Inderjee Jayshunker, who represented to him that they had been instructed to raise a loan of Rs. 5,45,000 on behalf of Venichand Nihalchand, a banker of Chinapatan, in Mysore, upon the security of a mortgage deed in his favour from the Maharajah of Mysore, on twenty-four villages in Mysore. They asked him to assist them in raising this loan, promising him a commission of 2 per cent. Complainant at first objected, but on the representation that they only required his name he consented to the transaction and paid the sum of Rs. 4,000 on the 20th of December last to Panditji as a loan, at the request of the above persons. About four or five days afterwards a second sum of Rs. 4,000 was advanced to the said Panditji at Bombay at the request of the same persons who stated that they urgently needed the money on behalf of their principal, and promised to pay back the above loans within a week, whether the transaction was completed or not. They deposited as security a paper written in Guzerathi, bearing two ink seals, purporting to be those of the Maharaja of Mysore, and an attestation in English purporting to be that of the Political Agent at Mysore, which document was represented to be the mortgage above referred to in favour of their principal. On the 21st of January last he (the complainant) at the request of these persons returned to Panditji the said document, a copy of which he had previously retained, and took the receipt of the said Inderjee Jayshunker, to whom Panditji made over the document, which as they alleged was required for the negotiation of the required loan. As these persons were nowhere to be found and no portion of the advances paid he (complainant) ascertained that the document deposited with him was not genuine and no such mortgage deed existed. As all the accused persons have not yet been arrested the case stands adjourned till the 3rd proximo. Three of the prisoners have been admitted to bail in Rs. 5,000 each and one surety in a similar amount or two sureties for Rs. 2,500 each, on their own recognisances.

THE THEFT AT CUMBALLA HILL.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Superintendant Grennan charged Chimia Nania, a domestic servant, and Cooshal Thakar, a Marwarree shroff, having his place of business at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, before Mr. Richardson, accused No. 1 with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of a gold watch and gold chain, with sundry gold and silver pendants, and a bunch of keys, &c., attached, of the collective value of Rs. 890, the property of Mr. A. Leslie, from his residence at Altamount, Cumballa Hill, on the night of the 18th instant, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving and retaining the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Sealy appeared for the defence on behalf of the first accused, and Mr. Balcrishna, of Messrs. Balcrishna and Dixit, for the second. The first accused it appears, was arrested on suspicion on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 13th instant, just after leaving the second accused's shop. He was then driving about in a hack victoria, and spending money extravagantly. Just as the first accused was arrested by a police havildar about a few paces from the shop of the second accused, the second accused, Cooshal Thakar, came up to the havildar, and produced the gold watch and chain, &c., with the exception of a silver pencil case, a silver tooth-pick, and the bunch of keys, stating that the first accused had pledged the watch and chain, &c., with him on Monday morning, the 11th instant, for a sum of Rs. 10. Upon further enquiries the accused No. 1 stated that he had buried the pencil case and tooth-pick at Nepean Sea Road, and pointed out the place from where those articles were also recovered. As for the bunch of keys, he said, he had thrown them into a ditch, and pointed out the place, but they could not be found. The same havildar who arrested accused No. 1 on Wednesday, the 13th inst., that same morning showed the description of the watch and chain, &c., to accused No. 2, and asked him if he had any such articles in pledge when accused No. 2 replied in the negative, but immediately on seeing the accused No. 1 arrested he produced the stolen property. The Magistrate upon the evidence adduced convicted accused No. 1 Chimia Nania, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and discharged accused No. 2, Cooshal Thakar, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Brabazon, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.

Glancy, Major, Bengal, Leinster, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo Comt, from leave, to Poona.

Hatch, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Beluch, to rejoin, to Loralai.

AUGUST 19.

Hyslop, Captain, Bo, 2nd Leicester, to rejoin, to Aden.

Bonsfield, Lieut, Bengal, S W Bord, on leave, to England.

Mayne, Surgeon-Major, Ms, IM S, on sick leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 a.m. this morning and Saturday, the 23rd instant, at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

2. There will be drill with swords for all Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 18th August, 1890 :—

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters :—

Morning Drills.

To-day (20th) Wednesday, 21st Thursday, and 22nd Friday.—7 a.m. Gun drill.

Evening Drills.

20th Wednesday,—6-30 p. m. Carbine drill for Recruits. 22nd Friday, 6-30 p. m. Gun drill.

2. There will be a Battery Committee Meeting at Head-quarters on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order.
(Sd.) A. LESLIE Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 16.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr W Stotesbury, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr T E M Claudius, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr F S Bell, Assist Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P W D.

Mr H H Roden, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Examination, as required by Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col M G Gerard, CB, Offg Commandant, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Capt E R Penrose, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during the absence of Capt J A Bell on sixty days' privilege leave or until further orders.

Capt. E R Penrose is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs A F Ashton, Assist Commissioner, and T T Robyns, Offg Assist Commissioner, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Assist Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Lieut H Bonham-Carter, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination laid down in Public Works Dept Code.

Mr. R Tickner, Assist Locomotive Supt, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Supt with the temporary rank of class II, grade 4, during the absence on furlough of Mr F. J. Ivens, District Locomotive Supt, or until further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,316, Captain A Delargy, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain J Firth, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,774 tons, Captain J W Rea, will sail to-day for Hull, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain C Robson, will sail to-day for Port Natal, &c, with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing to-day at 12 noon. For Genoa.—Mr G L Camine, Mr E Ventarine ; and Mr and Mrs Velter, 3 children, a European nurse. For Aden—6 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain Thos G Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and Lieut Mathews and Mr A M Carsetjee as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Imperatrix, 2,440 tons, Captain Egger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Scarpa, Mr Meineek, Mr Premler, and 13 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain James Avern, will sail to-day for London via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs J Skinner, Capt M Hyslop, Mr Syed Abdool M Shab, Mr A E Thompson, Mr A O Thompson, Sergt Major and Mrs Saunders, three children and infant, and 26 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Revd P Fernandes, Mr Whittaker, Mr Kirkpatrick, Mr Russell, Mr Jordon, Mr Lobo and 72 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Rea	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
" Taif	787	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Inchmarlo	1923	Eno	K	K. Nixon.
" Enrenfels	1521	Kayser	L	Glade & Co.
" Henzada	1340	Avern	N	B I S N Co
" Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
" R Rubattino	3014	Merello	3	N G Italiana.
" Nizam	1615	Jephson	8	P & O S N Co
" Waverly	2022	Calvert	12	K. Nixon & Co
" W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, July 24.
	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Werneth Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Iran, Delargy, for Rangoon.
" Taif, Robson, for Port Natal, &c.
" Indra, Firth, for Karachi.
" Clio, Rea, for Hull, &c.
" Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
" Henzada, Avern, for London, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Colaba, for Rangoon, &c.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s,—2 hogsheads whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Latona s,—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—11 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Henzada s—562 kegs paint of sorts, &c, G F Bengalee, 3 cases matches, E Allibhoy ; 10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 8 cases medicine, M Amorsey.

Canton s—41 cases provision, A A G Hoosein ; 1 case gold paper, H Baboojee ; 20 coses stout, Phipson and Co.

[illegible] s—5 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

Ganges s—66 cases oilmenster, &c, and 9 cases castor-oil, D Cowasjee ; 15 packages medicine, H Mooljee and Co ; 10 cases portwine, D Dadabhoy ; 100 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers ; 17 cases brandy, the Secretary Byculla Club.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—15 cases butter, E Russooljee ; 11 cases wine, B J Buxey and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Mary Beyts s—25 cases brandy, P Rattonjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—11 cases sodawater bottles, A H Esmaljee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liscard s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamshetjee Nowrojee.

Kangra s—15 cases portwine, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—78 cases brandy and 14 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—194 bales wools, Esmal Ganjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—10 cwts coiryarn, M Mooljee.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1,326 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmarlo s—300 cwts horns, 600 cwts wheat and 350 cwts linseed F. Hurst ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 225 bales cotton, 1,124 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Ehrenfels s—400 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—544 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Armenia s—4,395 cwts grundnuts, 616 cuts castor seed, and 65 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—21 cwts ivory, and 7½ chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 50 bales twist, P F Talati ; 60 bales twist, C Ebram ; 40 bales twist, J Doongersey ; 305 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 24 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—60 bales twist, J Doongersey' ; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 20 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—55 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver in the month of June 1890, are reported as follows.—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	69,73,647	27,27,681	97,01,328
Exports	4,26,817	16,67,822	20,94,639
Net Imports	65,46,830	10,59,859	76,06,689

To the end of the month of June 1890 (Progressive.)

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,67,35,624	3,12,93,439	4,80,29,063
Exports	14,33,815	30,77,475	45,11,290
Net Imports	1,53,01,809	2,82,15,964	4,35,17,773

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91, is shown as follows.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June 1890	30,04,318	43,93,079	73,97,427
To the end of the month of June 1890 (Progressive)	57,63,339	2,42,18,053	2,99,81,415

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June 1890	22,61,023	62,30,020	84,91,043
To the end of the month of June 1890 (Progressive)	46,46,896	2,81,30,065	3,27,76,961

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Inchmarlo, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·609	S W	2	90·1	77·6	72	..	21·50	+6·01
Agra	29·665	S W	2	89·1	75·5	87	..	23·81	+1·67
Cawnpore	29·665	W S W	7	89·0	[illegible]	77	..	32·78	...
Allahabad	29·662	W S W	4	88·5	77·6	83	0·04	41·91	+19·99
Jhansi	29·670	S S W	3	86·4	75·9	88	0·49	42·51	+15·64
Jacobabad	29·523	S E	5	100·5	77·7	72		2·08	—0·55
Kurrachee	29·635	W S W	20	87·6	76·8	89	..	7·01	—1·93
Ajmere	29·639	W	8	82·2	73·6	84	..	10·29	—4·76
Deesa	29·712	S	17	83·6	73·3	88	0·01	13·51	—4·72
Rajkote	29·737	W S W	15	84·9	72·8	81	..	13·63	—8·48
Neemuch	29·760	W S W	16	81·8	70·1	85	0·10	15·76	—4·27
Indore	29·789	W	5	79·1	69·0	87	0·10	21·71	+0·[illegible]
Saugor	29·706	W SW	7	80·8	70·6	88	0·03	40·96	+11·07
Jubbulpur	29·763	W NW	4	82·9	72·6	92	0·75	30·73	—9·71
Hoshangabad	29·792	W S W	5	84·3	71·7	96	0·24	27·05	—10·36
Khandwa	29·790	W	6	82·7	73·2	88	0·35	16·76	—3·14
Raipur	29·696	W S W	9	85·0	75·[illegible]	94	...	22·94	—12·64
Nagpoor	29·768	W N W	9	85·7	71·1	80	...	35·49	+4·76
Amraoti	29·797	W S W	7	83·8	70·3	88	0·05	25·55	+1·70
Akola	29·802	N W	10	84·0	71·7	79	...	2[illegible]·22	+3·96
Surat	29·828	S W	L	85·0	73·5	93	0·10	48·27	+17·47
Malegaon	29·813	W S W	13	85·9	70·[illegible]	73	...	9·[illegible]7	—3·39
Bombay	29·837	W S W	15	82·4	76·6	80	..	53·72	—3·16
Poona	29·862	W S W	13	79·9	67·9	81	0·12	11·24	—2·32
Sholapore	29·850	W S W	13	88·7	68·0	69	..	11·55	—2·85
Rutnagiri	29·877	W	7	83·4	75·4	84	0·05	114·71	+34·37
Belgaum	29·888	W S W	2	74·3	63·9	97	0·[illegible]1	33·79	+4·24
Goa	29·883	W	10	82·0	75·0	95	0·07	75·64	...
Karwar	29·901	N E	2	83·2	72·8	90	..	108·92	+17·08
Mangalore	29·931	E	1	79·3	70·9	95	0·05	69·68	—16·73
Calicut	29·918	Calm	5	82·8	74·5	92	..	66·31	—8·09
Cochin	29·921	Calm	M	83·3	74·6	84	...	46·62	—14·12
Bangalore	29·921	W S W	6	76·2	63·9	74	...	8·31	—3·08
Secunderabad	29·827	...	..	85·2	71·8	77	..	22·92	+6·87
Masulipatam	29·762	Calm	1	91·7	78·0	92	0·13	11·61	—3·69
Bellary	29·865	N W	12	93·	72·3	78	..	2·70	—2·60
Cuddapah	29·819	W NW	..	70·5	73·8	70	...	10·83	+0·61
Madras	29·812	S	8	88·2	79·1	85	.	10·39	+0·75
Coimbatore	29·891	S W	6	87·3	73·3	88	..	0·78	—3·17
Trichinopoly	29·896	Calm	7	93·1	70·1	95	1·15	7·92	+3·04
Negapatam	29·880	W S W	5	92·0	75·2	89	0·15	4·95	—1·21
Colombo, (18th)	29·224	W S W	10	83·5	75·5	68	..	5·55	—12·21

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased by small amounts in Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also at Jhansi, at Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Carwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, but has decreased in all other parts of the Indian region. Pressure is highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are rather steep to the northwards of latitude 20° and are moderate to its southwards. The isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions to the south-eastwards of Raipur. Pressure is above the normal average except in Sind and the Punjab, where there is a slight deficiency. Winds are easterly or north-easterly at Karwar and Mangalore and southerly at Madras and Deesa, but elsewhere they are unchanged and blow from their usual monsoon directions. The wind force is above the normal at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Karachi, Akola, Sholapur and Bellary and [illegible] where. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 16 miles per hour at Neemuch, Poona and Akola, 14 at Rajkot, and 12 at Nagpur, Bombay, and Karwar. The maximum temperature continues to be below the average over the greater part of the Indian region except at Karachi, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Secunderabad, Bellary and Trichinopoly, where it is moderately above. The highest maximum temperature was 100° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are much the same as yesterday. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum and Bangalore (64°). The air is generally very damp in several districts, and the skies are either cloudy or overcast in almost all districts. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Trichinopoly (115"), and at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Poona, Ratnagiri, Surat, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Jhansi, and Allahabad there have been light showers. Pressure continues to be above its normal height over nearly the whole country, and only light local and scattered showers are generally to be expected. On the Malabar Coast the moonsoon gradient is ⅓rd its average strength, while on the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar it is fairly normal; hence conditions for rain in the Bombay Presidency appear to be more favourable than what they were yesterday.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

Barometric changes everywhere. Small pressure has increased in Punjab, the Central Provinces, and south of the Peninsula, and decreased elsewhere. The depression over West Punjab has filled up somewhat ; otherwise there has been little alteration in the general distribution. Winds are unaltered in direction, a strong current blowing from the Arabian Sea across Sind and the Kathiawar Coast into North-West India. Elsewhere the force is normal. The temperature everywhere is low for the season. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Behar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Guzerat and on the hills. Elsewhere the fall is slight and scattered. No rain in North-West India, except near the hills. Mussoorie reports seven inches ; Simla four ; Akyab three ; and Moulmein, Sibsagar, and Darjeeling over two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·776
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	384
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	7·62
" " year	53·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th August	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMERS.

THE following passages have been engaged from Liverpool to Bombay via Karachi :—

Per s.s. Niagara, Captain J. McConochie, sailing 17th September—Dr. Geo. and Mrs. Dennys, children and nurse ; Mrs. Chas Dennys, 3 children, and nurse ; Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Billings and infant ; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Nixon ; Miss Ella Thomson, 2 children and ayah ; and Miss Hodgson.

Per s. s. Cuba, Captain H. Agnew, sailing 27th September—Mr. and Mrs. Woolloston ; Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce ; Major and Mrs. Fordyce ; Mrs. Hailes, 2 children and nurse ; and Mrs. Shakespeare.

Per s. s. Lycia, Captain B. Fletcher, R.N.R., sailing 4th October—Mr. Henry Cave, child and nurse ; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clark, 3 children and nurse ; Mrs. Elliott ; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, 2 children and nurse ; Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris ; Mrs. D. H. Hunter, 2 children and nurse ; Major Hutchinson, Miss Kellie, Mrs. R. Lambert ; Mrs. McNeill, infant and ayah ; Miss Ross, Mr. R. Rowe, Colonel Sartorius ; Mrs. and Miss Smith ; Major T. G. Thomson, 3 children and governess ; Mrs. Northey, and Miss Wingate.

Per s. s. Etolia, sailing 12th November—Dr., Mrs. and Miss Lukes, 3 children and nurse ; Miss M. E. Gordon, Mrs. Pell and child, Miss and Master Smythe ; Mr. Handley, infant and nurse ; Mrs. R. Atkins, 3 children and ayah.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

AN AYAH offers her services to accompany a Lady with or without children to England. She is a very good sailor and holds excellent Certificates. Address "ZARABI." care of this paper.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY one Packet of 120 sheets of our new Machine Hand-made Royal Foreign Paper both for Inland and overland letters and you will use no other. Price Rs. 1-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANOWLEE! LANOWLEE!! LANOWLEE!!! A TRAINED NURSE desires the care of Children at the above healthy hill station. She also has a HOUSE TO LET. For particulars, apply to "H," Post Office, Lanowlee.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 Air Gun, bullets 1,000 Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 1-8, springs Rs. 4, spare ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun 500 bullets Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 2, spring replaced Rs. 4. —STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as ACCOUNTANT, BOOK-KEEPER, OVERSEER, or TEACHER, by an experienced Accountant and Teacher who has also some knowledge of Engineering.—Apply "A. B.," care of this office.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MLLE H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.—Is SELLING OFF her STOCK of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children, French Crape, Feathers, Tulle, in all colour, and a choice selection of Sash and other Ribbons. Please Note.—That the Sale will only last till the 28th inst., as the Establishment will be CLOSED after this date.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to [illegible]ON & Co., Sole Agents.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her [illegible] be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

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EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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TODAR MAL.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.

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Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.

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CLEARANCE SALE OF CRICKET BATS.

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THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and

In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

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A COLLECTION of TWELVE BEAUTIFUL ETCHINGS in two series of six each comprising the following views:—

No. 1—The Victoria Terminus.
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Pydhonee.

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Elephanta Island.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

THE further considerable advance of 1⅜d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver took place in London yesterday; and Rupee Securities were 1⅞ per cent. higher in Fours and 1⅞ in 4½ per cents at £88½ and £89⅜, respectively. Three lakhs of extra Council Bills on Bombay and Calcutta were allotted at 1s. 8¼d. and 1s. 8 7-16d. (the higher rate being paid for Calcutta), and a lakh of Wire Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 8 27-32d. and the same amount on Calcutta at 1s. 8 29-32d., the extreme rate for the Bills being 9-32d. above that obtained on Saturday, and 11-16d. higher than last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, is still given by Reuter at 1s. 7¾d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96⅜; but the market rates of discount continued to become easier, last evening's quotation of 3⅞ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper showing a further decline of ⅛ per cent. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 94¾; Exchange on London was a centime down at fcs. 25·29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday; Surats easier; the day's business having been very small with the total Sales only 4,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. There was no further decline in the price of Mid-American, which stood at 6 ⅜d.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals, though unaltered in the most distant positions, at 5 51-64d. for November-December, and 5 25-32d. for December-January were 1-16d. lower for August and August-September deliveries at 6 31-64d. and 6 7-16d. respectively. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A decline of ⅛ cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York took place yesterday, making the price 11 15-16; while Futures were 11 points lower for September, at 10·86; and 12 points down for August at 11·65 cents.

Business in Cotton in our local market has been almost a blank to-day, the only purchase reported being that of 200 bales of Westerns at Rs. 168 per candy. The feeling remains very quiet, not to-say dull, and prices are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT has at length given way in presence of the neglect of export buyers, whose operations are brought to a standstill by the rapid rise in Exchange; and this evening we quote a decline of half an anna per cwt. at our quotations. A small business has transpired, and the feeling is very quiet. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	4-5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-3-6 to Rs. 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	"	3-15-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-1-6	"
Hard Red	"	3-13-0	"

SEEDS are dull, and hardly any fresh business has been done to-day. Rates are called unchanged, but in the absence of transactions they are nominal to a great extent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	577	bales.
Wheat	14,320	cwt.
Linseed	3,472	"
Popy Seed	911	"
Castor Seed	1,011	"

FREIGHTS.—Business in this market may be said to have ceased, there being no takers of tonnage; but rates are nominally quoted as before.

EXCHANGE.—Another considerable advance in rates has taken place under the influence of the continued rapid rise in Silver. The market opened with quotations 5-16d. higher for the Bank media of remittance, and ⅜d. for three months' sight Credits than last evening's rates, and a moderate business was done in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 8 11-16d. for ready, and 1s. 9d. for December transfer. For some time the feeling was steady at the advance; but this afternoon, owing to stronger advices from Calcutta, rates have moved up ⅛ for Bank, and 1-16 for Private Paper, and we quote

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 7-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	2·23½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, under the same influence, has further advanced to-day 7-16 to ½ per cent. in Fours, say to 103 for cash; 102 15-16 for this month's settlement; and 102 13-16 for next month's account, these being the closing rates. For 4½ per cents 104½ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES continue to be a very quiet market and the only noticeable movement to-day has been in Cotton Mill Scrip which has advanced Rs. 20 in Sholapur; Rs. 15 in Hindustan; and Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; and declined Rs. 10 in Queen and Rs. 5 in Luckmidas, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull; Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 7¾d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. "	89⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	54d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 18.

10 p.m.	78·6

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	80·3

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	63	67	65	17	67	85	53	71
August 19, Tuesday	0	18	0	24	0	15	0	7
Total	63	85	65	41	68	0	53	78
Total of corresponding date last year	61	32	65	04	63	74	58	19
Do. in 1888	49	74	44	25	49	10	48	55

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 15th August, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported.		Rainfall on date.		Total during 1890.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Ghadechi	16	61	...		16	61
Songad	11	58	0	20	11	78
Dhola	18	14	0	9	18	23
Chuda	9	87	...		9	87
Chital	10	40	...		10	40
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	3	52	...		3	52
Upleta	8	46	0	24	8	70
Wansjalia	8	39	0	13	8	52
Porebandar	12	53	...		12	53
Junagad	20	81	0	20	21	1
Veraval	19	20	0	20	19	40

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT—August 13, at Allahabad, the wife of M Corbett, Traffic Department, E I Railway, of a son.

MARTIN—August 13, at Fyzabad, the wife of Mr G W K Martin, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JUSTICE—LESLIE—August 11, at Ranikhet, by the Rev G A Ford, Chaplain, Charles LeGendre Justice, Captain, 13th B I, son of Major-General W Clive Justice, C M G, to Adelaide Ellen Maude, eldest daughter of the late C S Leslie, Esq.

SPENCE—MACDOUGALL—August 13, at Khandwa, by the Rev W H Brennan, Herbert T R Spence, District Superintendent of Police, C P, to Katherine Lucy, daughter of Colonel J W Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner, C P.

DEATHS.

CROSS—August 10, of erysipelas (Tootoo), Augusta Marion Regina, the fondly-loved youngest daughter of William Harvey and Caroline Cross, aged 9 years, 11 months and 10 days.

WALLACE—August 10, at St Asaph, Naini Tal, the infant son of Captain Alex Wallace, 25th P I.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

WE have already indicated in a general way the grounds of the protest which the various guaranteed railway companies in India have made against those provisions of the new Railways Act which they deem to be in violation of their contracts. Thus far we have referred to no particular protest amongst those that have gone in to the Secretary of State. The only one that has been published is that which has been drawn up on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company by two well-known members of the Parliamentary Bar, Messrs. Littler and Blakesley. The protest, when it was first heard of in India, was described as furnishing "lively reading," and, for a legal document, lively reading it certainly is. The Company's advisers launch out at the Act and at those who were concerned in passing it with an energy that is quite refreshing. Starting with the general proposition that the Act is altogether *ultra vires* so far as it interferes with the rights of the companies under their contracts with Government, Messrs. Littler and Blakesley go on to indicate the special nature of the contracts which the Company entered into with Government under the Act of 1849. They emphasise the Parliamentary sanction which these contracts acquired, and they point out that the Act of Parliament restricts the powers of the Board to the carrying out of these agreements. They then remind Lord Cross that the Company is an English and not an Indian Company, and that if proceeded against by a dissentient shareholder in the English courts for acting *ultra vires* it would be no defence to set up a mere ordinance of the Legislative Council of India. So far the legal and technical aspects of the case. The authors of the protest, however, carry their argument much farther than this. The Government of India, they contend, are trying their hands at a piece of flagrant injustice. Under the Act of 1849 it appears that the Company, had they so chosen, might have surrendered an absolute right of control over their railway to Government. As, however, the control stipulated for in the contract is carefully and expressly circumscribed, and the powers of reference to arbitration are greatly restricted, the present attempt which Government are making to extend its powers of control and reference against the wish of the Company is denounced as a clear breach of contract. More than that, the breach is deliberately intended and openly confessed. Government have in this matter to answer the charge of sinning against light as well as against their own better intentions. Against their own better intentions, because, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons with which the Bill was accompanied, they recognised the necessity of complying so far as public safety and convenience permitted, with the letter of the contract subsisting between Government and the Railway Companies. Against light, because two years ago the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, amongst other bodies, urged them not to disturb the terms of the contracts under which existing railways had been constructed and were now working; and also because the Select Committee who reported upon the Bill came deliberately to the conclusion that a clause saving existing contracts ought not to be inserted in it.

Whatever may be said about the matter as one of policy and convenience, there is no doubt that the advisers of the G. I. P. Company have gained a complete dialectic triumph over Government. The contention of the Select Committee, for example, that a clause saving existing contracts might bring each railway company under a different law is torn to rags. To reduce it to its inherent absurdity it is necessary to recognise that the real meaning of it is that these contracts are so specific that they secure to the companies such important guarantees that either the Act must override them or they must override the Act. If the Select Committee had deliberately desired to "give themselves away" to whoever might choose to assail the conclusions of their report they could have chosen no more disastrous method. Again, when the Select Committee pleaded the need for uniformity as a warrant for riding roughshod over contracts, they laid themselves open to the easy retort that such variety as there may be in the contracts was imparted to them by Government, who made the bargains with the companies with their eyes open. As a matter of fact, however, the general principles which are embodied in the contracts with the various companies are the same, or at all events, there has been sufficient uniformity amongst them to allow them to work without inconvenience. Messrs. Littler and Blakesley, however, are not content with mere defence tactics at this point. They carry the war into the opposite camp, alleging that the only uniformity which the Act could give would be a uniformity of confusion. With a bitterness which we are afraid will not be relished at Simla, they point to the contrast between the thirty-one intelligible clauses of the contract of 1849, and the "tortuous and involved phraseology of 150 sections of the proposed Act." We need not follow them in the illustrations of slovenly drafting which they have given, but they are experts in the interpretation of railway law and railway contracts, and the paragraph in which they deal with the subject must therefore be recognised to be a weighty one. It will be remembered that an important feature of the new Act is the power which it confers upon the Governor-General to constitute as occasion may require a Railway Commission of three members, to whom are to be referred various questions relating to through rates, terminals, and differential charges. The Company's advisers speak with a lofty professional contempt of this tribunal *ad hoc*. Here, again, it is the Select Committee and the reasons which they have given for their conclusions on the Bill that come in for the larger share of Messrs. Littler and Blakesley's disdain. To them the Indian Railway Commission seems a mere fungoid growth, here to-day, gone to-morrow. It has no continuity either of existence or of policy, and uniformity of decision and rule is impossible with such a tribunal. The Select Committee would have spared themselves the bitterest of the censures aimed against them in this remonstrance if they had not attempted to draw a parallel between the proposed Indian Railway Commission and the Commission which has for some years been at work in England. To the observation which they unsuspectingly make that "the powers which it is proposed to take in India are the same as it has been found necessary to take in England," Messrs. Littler and Blakesley answer, "It would have been more in accordance with facts if the Select Committee had reported that the powers which it is proposed to take are without parallel or precedent either in England or in any civilised country." They make no attempt to conceal their belief that the Commission would by the very nature of its constitution be a biassed tribunal which could scarcely escape passing unjust judgments. One of its members would need to be a High Court Judge, but the other two would be specially nominated by Government, and Government, as a large railway proprietor itself, would, it is assumed, look with no favour upon Commissioners who pronounced against it in any reference in which it might itself be interested.

We are bound to say that strongly though the Company remonstrate against the constitution of the Commission it is difficult to think of any other method for constituting it which would not be equally open to objection. In England the Railway Commissioners are obliged before taking office to get rid of every railway share they possess. With this example before us it seems absurd to pretend that the Railway Commission in India, which will be dependent upon Government, that is to say, upon a party to nearly every controversy that will arise, can have any essential analogy to the English body bearing the corresponding name. The argument ends, as it began, with an appeal to title. There is the Act of 1849, and there are the contracts arising out of it. Government have once already passed by the opportunity of buying up the railway, and so acquiring over it a large power of control which it is endeavouring indirectly to acquire under the new Act. The opportunity will recur in 1899. Till then the Company asks to be let alone. If they are not let alone, and if any attempt is made under the powers of this Act to derogate from the rights and liberties which they enjoy under their contracts, they will seek the protection of the English Law Courts. "If ever any attempt," Government are told, "should be made to take action under the Act in question, it will become the duty of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to contest the validity of the proposed Indian legislation by every means in their power." There is a ring of confidence in this remarkable challenge of criticism which cannot be mistaken. None of the other protests which have come under our notice have assailed the position of the Government of India with the dialectic energy that is shown in this remonstrance. But they are unanimous in their denial of the lawfulness of the claims set up against them in the Act. They are equally unanimous in their warning that litigation will be the inevitable result of an attempt to apply those portions of the new Act which militate against their contractual rights. It can hardly be pretended, therefore, that all this is a game of bounce, and Government must in any case give serious attention to their protests.

THE Government of India, we hear, have declined to sanction a project started by a number of chiefs and native gentlemen in the Deccan to establish a military college at Poona, as a memorial of the Duke of Connaught's command of the Bombay Army. It has always been understood that although the idea of an Indian Sandhurst is not without influential support from the Government of India, the authority least likely to favour it was the Commander-in-Chief. The decision of Government, therefore, though it may be disappointing, occasions no surprise, especially since the Duke of Connaught, a few hours before he left Bombay, was careful to point out that though he accepted the proposal so far as he himself was concerned, the final decision must rest with the Government of India. The refusal is regrettable on more grounds than one. We should all have been glad if the Duke of Connaught's great public services in this Presidency could have been commemorated by so worthy a monument. On more distinctly public grounds the decision of Government is also to be regretted. The promoters of the movement have been careful not to ask for too much. There is no suggestion in their scheme for an introduction of native gentlemen into the higher posts of the Army. As we remarked at the time that the Duke of Connaught gave his consent to the scheme, there is no thought of educating Indian generals, or even Indian captains or lieutenants, so that the fears which some former discussions of this question have raised of the confusion that would attend the admission of natives of India into the higher ranks are superfluous. It is not proposed that the *alumni* of an Indian Sandhurst shall have any claim to ranks higher than those which are occupied at present by natives. All that is asked is that the entrance to ranks at present available to native soldiers shall be facilitated. In the Bombay Presidency there is a rule, as often we fear honoured in the breach as in the observance, that as far as possible one in three of the commissions available for natives of India shall be given to members of the old aristocratic families. As a matter of fact there is no intentional slighting of the claims of this class in the practice of the Government. The condition, however, that men shall rise to commissions only by passing through the ranks, is virtually prohibitive of these posts being given to the class of men for whom they were intended. We have no right to ask that men of good birth shall enter the ranks and associate with men of all castes and of none as a condition precedent to obtaining a commission of subhedar or rissaldar. Where the problem of obtaining native gentlemen for such commissions has been successfully solved, it has been through the careful avoidance of the system which prevails in the Bombay Army. We may take as an example the case of that splendid cavalry regiment, the Hyderabad Contingent 3rd Cavalry. The native officers there are all gentlemen in the best sense, but they have never passed through the ranks, except in a strictly educational sense and for the purpose of learning their drill. An Indian Sandhurst would make it possible in time to ensure that every native officer in the Indian Army was a man of that stamp. The idea of the promoters of the Connaught Military College apparently is to make residence in the College and the passing of the prescribed examinations a direct passport to a jemadar's commission in a native cavalry or infantry regiment. There is nothing very ambitious in the scheme, and we know that the principle of it has been approved of by some of the highest military authorities. The promoters, we believe, are not finally disconcerted by the refusal that they have met with, and if they are disposed, as we believe they are, to carry their endeavours farther, they will have a good case to lay before the public and the authorities at home.

THERE is something of the nervous dexterity with which, according to the proverb, the cat walks on hot bricks, in Sir James Lyall's recent review of the excise administration of the Punjab for the past year. The Government have to account for an excise income exceeding by nearly a lakh and a half that of the previous year, and this includes an addition of fifteen thousand gallons, or nearly ten per cent., to the receipts from still-head duty as compared with the previous year. With the fear of Mr. Caine before his eyes, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab says that if this increase signified an absolute increase in drinking, it could not be regarded with much complacency. But the familiar explanation that it only means that licit drinking has taken the place of illicit, is brought in aid. In most districts where the revenue has gone up, special attention has been directed to illicit distillation, and it is "a fair inference," Sir James Lyall thinks, that these repressive measures have had their effect. Proof, we should have thought, would be more satisfying than fair inferences, and the Punjab Government seem to be conscious of this when they say that though this explanation may account for a considerable portion of the recorded increase, yet what remains is probably real. Mr. Caine will no doubt regard this admission as an invitation to look in upon what is going on in the Punjab when he comes this way a few weeks hence. The question of a standard ratio of drinking houses to population appears to have engaged the attention of the Punjab authorities, as a year or two since, according to the famous four-hundred page despatch, it was engaging the attention of the department in the North-West Provinces. There seems to be an enormous variation in the ratio in various districts. In Hazara, for example, with a population of less than four hundred thousand, nearly all Mahomedans, there are 64 shops; while in the Umballa district, with a population of more than a million, forty shops are found to suffice. The Punjab Government are right in holding that in some districts there are too many drinking shops; whether they are equally right in the conclusion that in other districts there are too few, is another question; and their declaration upon this point challenges discussion as to whether it is the duty of Government to fix a standard ratio of drinking houses to population to which the authorities ought gradually to "work up." A gradual "working down" to it is another matter, though even this would need to be done with a discreet regard to the legitimate requirements of the public and to vested interests, State and private. Sir James Lyall avoids embarrassing conclusions by simply observing that "the matter is one almost wholly depending on local knowledge, and not to be suddenly decided."

THE report of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution has just been issued, and from it appears that though great educational success has been achieved, the attendance and the financial results still leave much to be desired. Since its establishment, twenty-seven years ago, the educational results of the school have been highly satisfactory. The storm of bigotry and prejudice which greeted its inauguration was only overcome by steady perseverance and great pecuniary sacrifices, and, as the School Committee states, "little by little the beneficial work it did began to be apparent, till detraction gave way to encomium; and the obscuring mist of prejudice evaporated before the light of a better appreciation of the aims and benefits of female education." Yet, after twenty-seven years, the school, with all its accommodation and its admittedly excellent educational and moral training, can boast but seventy names on its registers. This is a fact which cannot but be discouraging to the friends of the institution, who must still dip their hands deep into their pockets, the receipts, as a matter of course, coming far short of covering the monthly expenditure. Instead of seventy pupils there ought to be at least three times seventy. The influence of the school has been great, and would have been greater but for the apathy of the non-Parsee native public in availing themselves of the exceptional advantages it offers. An appeal for support is therefore made on behalf of the institution—not an appeal for contributions, but an appeal to the advocates and friends of female education to assist by sending their daughters, that they may bring the numbers on the rolls to the full figure, and raise the revenue to such a sum as will obviate the necessity of seeking extraneous assistance. The Hindus and Mahomedans of Bombay should not be so slow as they have been to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the school.

A SINGULAR scene was witnessed in the Royal Albert Docks on July 28, when in celebration of a religious festival, the whole of the Mahomedan calassies, sailors, and boys in the employ of the P. and O. Company and the British India Company, numbering several hundreds, and clad in many-coloured holiday attire, preceded by a banner and Mahomedan priests chanting hymns, marched in procession round the docks. After the religious proceedings, the remainder of the day was given up to enjoyment, the neighbouring streets being gay in white vestments, gorgeous turbans, and coloured sashes.

THE latest information regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards the proposals for a new line of railway between Moghal Serai and Calcutta, is contained in a communication from the Government of the North-West Provinces to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The surveys, it was known, had been completed; but the results, it appears, have "not yet been sufficiently formulated to admit of a decision being arrived at" on the merits of the rival schemes. Meanwhile, so far as the facts before the public go, the weight of argument remains in favour of the project fathered by the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

THE effects of the rise in exchange are very far-reaching, writes a contemporary. One class of persons who will benefit materially are the Australian shippers of remounts for the Indian Army. It will be remembered that £50 sterling was fixed some years ago as the price of a remount, but when the rupee declined in value, the sum was changed to Rs. 650. This at the time caused much reasonable discontent among the shippers, but in the coming season they will score considerably. Taking the rupee at 1s. 8d.—and there is every reason to believe that it may be higher than this in a few months—they will get over £54 per horse accepted in India. It is calculated that they will thus clear £1,000 more on every ship load of 400 horses than they could have expected to realise when they made their purchase of stock last spring.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON of the Bengal Staff Corps succeeds Sir William Lockhart as Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, when the latter vacates his appointment in October to return to India. There were no less than 39 applications, it is stated, for this coveted billet, the last candidates left in with General Gordon being General Hogg of the Bombay Staff Corps and Colonel M. Gerard of the Central India Horse.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND EUROPEAN CURRENCY.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Silver party in America is urging President Harrison to send an agent to Europe for the purpose of ascertaining if the Powers are willing to hold another Monetary Conference.

AN ANTICIPATED REVOLUTION.

The *Times* predicts an early revolution in Uruguay from causes similar to those which occasioned the rising in the Argentine.

BURIAL OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The interment of Cardinal Newman was conducted to-day with imposing services.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Sir Edward Bradford has fully recovered and has resumed his duties.

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Washington Treasury yesterday bought silver at an average of 119.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 19.

The *Rangoon Gazette* asserts that Sir Lepel Griffin's statement to the shareholders of the Burma Ruby Mines is inaccurate. He said the Government of India had fixed the rent at four lakhs yearly, believing that was the fair amount to ask, and the company would realise a considerable profit. On the contrary, Mr. Streeter's syndicate offered this rent in order to obtain the concession and the company merely bought the concession from the syndicate.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION OVER THE OUDH AND R. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 19.

Communication over the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway has been restored.

AN OIL EMPORIUM.

An effort is to be made to prospect for oil in the Sherani Country, Beluchistan, where it is said to be particularly pure.

A HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

A horse show will be held here on October 3. Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 will be paid from the Local Fund, and another thousand collected by subscription. A meeting to arrange the details of the show was held to-day at the Council Hall.

PRESENTATION OF TEMPERANCE MEDALS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief presented temperance medals and honors to the men of the Royal Fusiliers Branch Army Temperance Association. A large number of men of the regiment were present. His Excellency expressed his approval of the Temperance Association, and also congratulated the men upon having obtained a large number of temperance shooting prizes.

Major Tottenham replied on behalf of the Temperance Association.

THE NATIVE INSTITUTION.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris to-day visited the Poona Native Institution. Addressing the pupils and teachers, Lord Harris said: "I desire to thank you for the cordial welcome you have accorded Lady Harris and myself through the fact of our official position. We naturally take the greatest interest in such institutions as this. I myself am happy in having had a public school education in one of the largest institutions of this kind in England. I am glad to see you combine moral education with book-learning, without which no good advance in education can be made. I congratulate the pupils of the Native Institution upon the way they acquitted themselves here to-day. The performance was clever, and the pronounciation of thoroughly English character. I congratulate them on the careful acquisition of the English language, which above all will be especially useful to them. I am sorry you have given up carpentry as whatever may be man's employment in after life it is a good thing to know how to employ your hands as well as head." In conclusion his Excellency on behalf of Lady Harris and himself returned thanks for the address and words of welcome therein expressed.

AN ADDRESS TO THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, AUG. 19.

The address of congratulation, adopted a few days ago at a public meeting of Mahajans, was presented to his Highness this afternoon, at the Motibaug Palace, by a deputation from that important body, headed by Nagarset Bhagwanbhai. The address was full of loyal sentiments, expressive of the sincere affection, respect, and gratitude to his Highness, and of congratulations to him on the recent triumph over his detractors. After the reading of the address his Highness, who appeared moved at this demonstration of good-will towards him from his faithful subjects, replied in well-chosen words his Highness's appreciation of their attachment to his person and *gadi*. After the customary distribution of flowers, the deputation retired. In the evening a grand cutcherry was held.

THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 19.

The Poona Autumn Sky Meeting opened to-day under most favourable auspices. The attendance was a large one, and the sport distinctly good.

FIRST RACE.—"The Bedouins."

Mr. Hyde's Vendetta, 10st. 12lb., Captain Ross 1
Captain Anderson's Vienna, 9st. 6lb., Owner ... 2

The favourite won easily.

SECOND RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."

Mr. Ellice's Horatio, 9st. 7lb., Captain Anderson 1
Mr. England's Firefly, 9st. 13lb., Owner 2
Mr. Edward's Mandarin, 10st. 2lb., Owner...... 3

Horatio won easily by three lengths. Time—21 seconds.

THIRD RACE.—"The Colonials."

Mr. Jassim bin Feed's Amnesty, 7st. 3lb., Pilaji 1
Mr. Edward's Carnarvon, 9st. 13lb., Owner...... 2
Dr. Bull's Bulwark, 9st. 8lb., Mr. England...... 3

Time—1 min. 56 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes."

Colonel Wahab's and Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 11st. 9lb., Mr. Woolmer 1
Mr. Meher's Newminster, 9st. 4lb., Mr. Kempton. 2
Mr. Sulliman Dawood's Lansdowne, 9st. 5lb., Mahomed 3

Time—1 min. 56 sec.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes."

Aga Z. Shah's Coronet, 9st. 13lb., Ibrahim 1
Mr. Cursetjee's Gazee, 10st. 7lb., Captain Ross.. 2
Captain Peyton's Daylight, 10st. 2lb., Owner ... 3

This race was won easily. Time—2 min. 3 sec.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup."

Captain Anderson's Mafeesh, 9st. 6lb., Owner... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's British Flag, 8st., Oomer ... 2
Mr. Eduljee's Hattum, 12st. 2lb., Captain Ross. 3

Mafeesh won by half a length. Time—3 min. 2 sec.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang, for Bombay, on the evening of the 17th instant.

COLOMBO, AUG. 19.

Mail steamer Carthage from Aden arrived.

POLO.

THE POONA TRIAL TEAM *VS.* THE WORLD.

A FOURTH trial match under the above title was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon, and a distinct improvement was seen, in the play of the Bombay men on trial for the tournament, from their form in the game last Thursday. The team differed on the present occasion in one instance, Mr. E. E. Steel again re-appearing, and Mr. Boileau, whose polo days are mostly of the past, gave way to make room for him. The game was a much faster one throughout, and, as Mr. Steel's play fully justified his selection, it is quite possible there will be no further necessity for a change in the last place; Messrs. Gray, Barton, and Prevost, having played in all the trial matches, may be considered fixtures. On Mr. Steel starting the ball, the play for some time went rather against the Trial Team, but no point was scored in the first round, and in the second, Mr. Barton took the ball well away from the field and registered the first notch to his side. In the following round, Mr. Steel, who was playing particularly well, scored twice for the Trial Team, and the World were only able to get one goal in the last quarter-hour, though one was disputed, and at 6-35 p.m. play ceased, leaving the team successful by 3 goals to one. Mr. Gray at No. 1 devoted himself very successfully to siding off his man, although at some cost to his individual play on the ball, but if he failed to propel it much himself, he certainly accounted for one at least of his opponents seldom getting near it. Mr. Prevost was not so sure at "back" as he might have been, once or twice, and might [illegible] advantage elsewhere. The World played six [illegible] having each a rest in turn.

It was noticed that it was almost dark when the game stopped, too dark for certainly the on-lookers, if not the players, to follow the ball, and a somewhat elastic "5-15 p.m." could with advantage be made a little earlier. If the Trial Team prove the team for Poona, as seems likely, it is particularly unluckly for two of the quartette, Messrs. Steel and Prevost, and also for the cricket prospects of the Gymkhana that the date of the Poona Tournament should clash with the Parsee match in Bombay. The date of the former could not probably be altered but there is no such necessity to adhere so rigidly to the date of the latter, and the Cricket Committee, if they have not already done so, might see to this. The Eleven want every man they can get, and the two gentlemen named are the very last that can be dispensed with.

The two polo teams were as follows:—

TRIAL TEAM.	THE WORLD.
Mr. Prevost (back).	Mr. Philips.
Mr. Barton, 3.	Mr. Lovett.
Mr. Steel, 2.	Dr. Boyd.
Mr. Gray, 1.	Mr. Bateson.
	Mr. Boileau.
	Mr. Jellett.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE mail steamer Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left Aden for Bombay at six o'clock yesterday morning. The Peshawur left London on the 31st ult., and Brindisi on the 10th inst. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr and Mrs F C Anderson, Miss North, Mr and Mrs T Barclay and two children, Mr C B Henley, Mr C W Shearme, three Misses Spence, Mrs Webb, Miss A Brewster, Mr H C Waters, Mr and Mrs H G Bowen, Mr C Tudball, Mr T G Bailey, and Mr G M Reily.

From Brindisi.—Mr T D Little, Mr J O'Connell, Mr and Mrs Waddington, Capt Hext, R N, Capt Western, Mr W Wysard, Mr White, Lieut H G Benn, Mr R A Willis, and Major Massy.

For Rangoon (via Bombay) from Brindisi—Mr G A Whyte.

For Madras (via Bombay) from London—Lieut J J B Jones-Parry.

The vessel may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday afternoon at latest.

DECCAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE following is Mr. Ozanne's first cotton forecast for early districts of the Deccan only. The estimates are generally up to the 5th August:—

Area for the Deccan 12 lakh acres or 10 per cent. above that of corresponding forecast last year. Khandesh alone returns 93 per cent., and will be more when figures for the Nandurbar Taluka are received. Nasik area slightly increased, but figures for Malegaon Taluka not included. Ahmednugger gives 64,000 acres, or an increase of 16 per cent.

The general increase is due to timely sowing, rain, and high prices, and a large demand for export of last year.

Rain of July too heavy in East Khandesh, but deficient in Nasik and Nagar. Fall in August has there greatly improved prospects, which are excellent. In other districts and states of the Deccan the area is small and below the average.

KHARIF SESAMUM.

The first forecast (with estimate up to 5th August) deals only with kharif sesamum:—

Guzerat.—Sown area small. Sowings in Surat retarded by heavy rain.

Panch Mahals.—Crop injured by caterpillars. Elsewhere good as far as sown.

Deccan.—70 per cent. of area belongs to Khandeish, where continuous rain has in places caused nearly complete failure, but again in tracts where rain is deficient, sowings have retarded, but improved by August fall. Elsewhere deficiency of rain rather than excess, has been the rule.

Karnatic.—The last sentence applies with greater force, and crop in considerable areas ploughed up.

Konkan.—The area under niger seed has most probably been included under sesamum. Reports show full sowings, but some damage from excessive rain to standing crops.

Sind.—Sowings in progress. Information incomplete.

Native States.—Information wanting.

On the whole the returns indicate a very poor khalif sesamum crop.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

ALEXANDER DUMAS the elder was sometimes—of course, unjustly—accused of writing his "Impressions de Voyage" in his own quiet study in Paris, and leading his readers to believe that he was fighting with brigands in Calabria or partaking of chibouks and coffee with pashas at Stamboul, at the very time when he was lounging on the Boulevard des Capucines or dining at the Trois Frères Provençaux. Similarly have I sometimes heard uninstructed or malevolent persons insinuate that the industrious and, as a rule, unhandsomely treated class of journalists known as special correspondents have been known to "dish up" the most sensational narratives of battles, sieges, revolutions, and tumults, all over the world, in the snug security of their own newspaper offices or in the coffee rooms of adjacent taverns.

⁂

Should there be any adepts in the art of "dishing up" extant, and anxious to make a *coup* in journalism, the New or the Old, I might point to the military revolt at Buenos Ayres as a most favourable field for the exercise of their abilities. The cables have, with the exception of *The Times* despatches, hitherto brought us only more or less meagre and colourless summaries of the episodes of the *pronunciamiento*, and the alleged suppression of the insurrection; but what newspaper readers yearn for is an elaborate word-picture of the street-fighting in the Argentine capital, full of sound and fury, saltpetre, petroleum, and bloodshed—a description combining the raciness of William Howard Russell and the dash of Archibald Forbes, with the stern "derring-do" of Bennett Burleigh.

⁂

Such an article might be easily "dished up." All that the "disher-up" would have to do would be to consult "Cassell's Illustrated History of England," or a file of old newspapers, and transpose in a jaunty and "spicy" style—it *must* be "spicy," mind—the accounts of the disastrous expedition of General Whitelock and 8,000 British troops, to the River Plate in 1807. So far as I can make out, the Spaniards in the year just named fought us, in the streets of Buenos Ayres, precisely as they fought each other last week. Bombardments of the public buildings, barricades in the streets, a massacre in the Plaza Mayor; boiling water, vitriol, bottles, and pianofortes hurled out of windows on the heads of the enemy. Really it would seem that history in 1890 is precisely repeating her achievements of eighty-three years since. Should any young and aspiring journalist want any lessons in the art of "dishing-up," let him repair to my business address, No. 53A, Dyot Street, St. Giles's, W.C., ring the top bell, and ask for "the Old Journalistic Hand."

⁂

Mr. William Powell Frith, R. A., has the pleasantest of tasks before him. He has undertaken, at the invitation of Messrs. Bentley, to write the life of John Leech. The career of the famous comic artist was certainly not one of thrilling adventure; but I have no doubt that Mr. Frith will see his way to the composition of two stout volumes full of graphic anecdotes and appreciation, as technically able as it will surely be loving, of the vast powers of this prince of pictorial humorists. Unfortunately, most of those who knew Leech best, both as an artist and a man, are dead. We cannot have the testimony of Ebenezer Landells, Albert Smith, Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert A'Beckett, Percival Leigh, Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, and, last but not least, Thackeray. But Leech's fast friend, Dean Hole, is in the land of the living; Mr. John Tenniel lives, a prosperous gentleman; Sir John Millais must have many memories of Leech; and Mr. Edmund Yates ought to know a good deal about him.

⁂

John Leech did not die rich. His life had been one of incessant toil; but he was snatched away at a comparatively early age, and he wrought at a period when draughtsmen on wood and [illegible] etchers were but poorly paid. I wonder whether I am under-estimating the artistic tariff of the past in saying that George Cruikshank rarely received more than ten guineas for a full octavo-page [illegible] young man he readily accepted a guinea for a vignette drawing on wood. Nowadays, I suppose, the drawings are photographed on the wood blocks, and the artists keep their original designs. What a fortune might Leech have realised had he retained his drawings, if only those for *Punch*.

⁂

My old friend, Mr. Frith, asks me to say that if there be any readers of the "Echoes" who are in the possession of information concerning Leech, his acts and deeds, his manners, his ways, and his works, they will kindly address their communications to the biographer, at Ashenhurst, Sydenham Rise, S. E.

⁂

Poets, according to the proverb, are born, not made. That is the reason, I suppose, why the amount of verse which I have attempted to write during a scribbling career of five-and-forty years, might, like the profits of the medical firm of Sawyer and Allen, be put into a wine glass and covered over with a gooseberry leaf. I can always understand the agony endured by the French Secretary of Catherine of Russia, who, being importuned—threats of the knout and Siberia being mingled with the importunities—to essay a poetical flight, burst forth at last into the following atrocious couplet:—

"Il fait le plus beau temps du monde
Pour aller à cheval sur la terre ou sur l'onde."

⁂

The unhappy Gaul was made a poet against his will. That has been my fate recently, through some extraordinary aberration on the part of the gentleman who undertook to edit the report of the speech as delivered at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner, at which Mr. Edward Lawson presided, on June 7. It fell to my lot, late in the evening, to propose, in connection with the toast of "The Guests," the health of Sir Frederick Napier Broome, the Governor of Western Australia; and, remembering that some years ago his Excellency had been a member—and a very brilliant one—of the staff of *The Times*, I incidentally mentioned that ere stars had glittered on his breast, and ribbons had crossed his chest, he had had something to do with the profession of journalism. Imagine my blank horror and amazement when, in the detailed report of the speeches, just forwarded to me in pamphlet form, I read this dreadful couplet—

Ere stars glittered on his breast
And honorific ribbons crossed his chest!

From what poet did the editor think that I was quoting? From the anthology of the Catnach Press, or from the deceased Close, Poet Laureate to Pepple, King of Bonney? But, at all events, I have the consolation of knowing that there have been unconscious poets before my time. The great Sir Robert Peel told Mr. Croker that King William IV., at the time of the Reform Bill agitation, so repeatedly said to him—

I consider dissolution
Tantamount to revolution,

that he was inclined at last to think that his Majesty must be quoting from Peter Pindar.

⁂

There will be great weeping and wailing in the woman's kingdom, and perhaps no small amount of wrath, at the tidings of the supersession of the female clerks at the Ludgate Hill Post Office. One paper, commenting on the disestablishment of these ladies, remarks, not very kindly, that "whatever business qualities may be inherent in the gentler sex, it is notorious that the duties connected with telegraphy do not tend to educe them." Is that so? My feminality tell me that the lady postal-telegraph clerks are apt to be "uppish," "perky," and generally uncivil; but they can be generally brought to reason by a calm but firm intimation from the aggrieved customers that their incivility will be reported at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Personally, I have never experienced the slightest rudeness from a lady clerk either in England or the United States. I always treat them with scrupulous politeness, and I try my hardest to make them smile. There is a great deal more to be done in this world by tickling than by threatening.

⁂

The Hereditary Grand Falconer, otherwise and more accurately the Master of the Royal Hawks, is having his customary lively time in the House of Commons. The total emoluments of the "Grand Fauconnier" amount to £1,372 10s. per annum; but land-tax and fees being deducted, the Duke of St. Albans only draws £965 a year from his sinecure. The Secretary of the Treasury told Mr. Hanbury, on Tuesday, that "it was not on record when the allowances ceased to be applied to the purposes for which they were originally intended." I believe that if Mr. Jackson will make enquiry, he will find that the Royal Hawks establishment ceased at the Revolution of 1688, or at all events, fell into final desuetude at the death of Queen Anne. About sixty years ago there was a Duke of St. Albans—the one, I think, who married Mrs. Coutts—who tried to do something for his salary as Grand Falconer. He imported a number of highly-trained hawks from Germany; but finding that the expense of the stud amounted to about three times his official salary, he relinquished the attempt. It was not Charles II. who made the first Duke, the son of Nell Gwynne, Master of the Hawks. The patent was granted to Charles, Duke of St. Albans, by James II., in the third year of his reign, and then only as a reversion realisable at the deaths of the joint Masters, Thomas Felter and William Chiffinch—the last a name unpleasantly familiar to all readers of Scott and Macaulay.

⁂

It is positively exasperating when, drifting into the sere and yellow leaf, one would like to have some nice post with a large salary and nothing to do, to remember what a plenitude of plump pensions and sinecures there used to be in the good old times. I have before me the "Extraordinary Black Book" published in 1832; the list of pensions enumerated in which is as despairingly appetising as the bill of fare at Verrey's Restaurant when you have no money to pay for a dinner. The Duke of St. Albans not only drew his Master of the Hawkins' salary, but had also about £500 a year as Registrar of the Court of Chancery. The Keeper of the Lions in the Tower of London had £400, and the Knight Harbinger £140. I should very much like to have been a Knight Harbinger. Was he any connection of the Royal Cock-crower?

⁂

Touching "honorific" appointments, I find *Truth* sneering sardonically at the "asinine proposal that the Lord Chancellor should transfer his prerogative" of appointing magistrates for the Isle of Wight to Prince Henry of Battenberg, the "Governor" of the island; and adds that a petition has been presented to Lord Halsbury praying that Vectis shall be recognised as a separate county, with Prince Henry as Lord Lieutenant thereof. H. Labouchere, M.P., it is distressing, Sir, to have to infer from these remarks that you have not been reading your "Selden's Titles of Honour" lately. If you will turn to that bulky quarto—the 1634 edition is the best—you will find that, once upon a time, the Isle of Wight had not only a governor but a king—just as the Isle of Man had—who, of course, acknowledged the King of England as his suzerain. One of these insular *roitelets* was a certain Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

⁂

London—so "General" Booth has prophetically proclaimed—is to be the New Jerusalem; Hyde Park is to be "roofed in with towers climbing towards the stars as the world's great, grand, central temple;" the streets are to be thronged with joyous processions; and the bells of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, together with the trumpet-calls from the roof of every Salvation Army barracks, will announce to the people the hours of prayer and praise. A delightful prospect! Has the "General" taken shares in Sir Edward Watkin's Tower Company? A judicious development of that grandiose enterprise might bring about the "roofing in" of all the parks with colossal pagodas; and then the Crystal Palace might be put on a raft and moored in Chelsea Reach with a perpetual Handel Festival and Salvation Army Commemoration going on. By that time I hope to be on my way to Nelson, New Zealand, which, like Rosherville Gardens, is just the place whereat to spend a happy day—and a quiet one.

⁂

A great "carpet case" has occupied the time of the judge and jury in the Queen's Bench Division this week. A lady of position owned a lovely five hundred years [illegible] supposed to be between four and [illegible] had been purchased for £1,000. She sent it to an eminent firm of upholsterers to be cleaned. They entrusted the treasure to a dyer, and the dyer sent it to a workman, who duly cleaned the carpet with benzoline. This substance, as all chemists know, gives off a highly inflammable vapour, and a match having been struck in the room where the carpet was hanging, a fire broke out, and the carpet was all but ruined, the worst of the matter being that the casualty entailed the loss of more than one human life. The lady brought an action against the eminent upholsterers to recover the value of the carpet. The upholsterers pleaded that they had not been told of the exceptional worth of the article; but the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

⁂

I am only concerned with the case to the extent of thinking that the possessors of valuable textile fabrics ought to think twice—aye, twice and again—before they have them "cleaned." We know what the Paris picture-cleaners did for Rafaelle's "Transfiguration." They spoiled it. But at least there are superb engravings of the maltreated canvas. Now, an old Persian carpet is a picture in wool, but unfortunately it is never engraved. Brush your antique carpets, sweep them with tea-leaves, send them to Battersea to be beaten; but beware how you "clean" them by chemical agency. It was diverting to read that the witnesses examined as experts at the trial were unanimous as to benzoline being the only possible material for cleaning carpets. It is obvious that the substance has a wonderful capacity of taking out grease spots; but it is scarcely, I should say, sixty years since the properties of benzoline was discovered. What did the Persians clean their carpets with during the thirty centuries or so which they have devoted to carpet-making?

⁂

The Bishop of Chester, addressing the boys of the Knutsford Grammar School, has uplifted his right reverend voice against what his lordship calls the present "finicking" mode of shaking hands, which mode, I apprehend, consists in raising the elbow to a level with the chin, and then listlessly dangling the hand in an attitude of pronation, to meet the uplifted paw of the person to be saluted. Bishop Jayne remarked that this and other "finicking" fashions were "invented by idiots, and imitated by snobs."

⁂

As to the inventors, I venture to differ from the Bishop. Idiots rarely invent anything—poor creatures. They mop and mow and grimace, and try to ape the gestures of others. "Finicking" fashions are, as a rule, devised by fussy, idle, meddlesome under-bred people who strive to attain a little temporary notoriety by introducing some social peculiarity. But there is little danger, I should say, of the "finicking" method of hand-shaking obtaining acceptance in good society. The Prince of Wales is the arbiter of good manners among gentlemen throughout the British Empire, and His Royal Highness shakes hands in the cordial and simply graceful—because unaffected—old English fashion.

⁂

The Bishop of Chester, however, seems to forget that the manner in which a man shakes hands depends very much on his temperament. Charles Kingsley was of so hearty and whole-souled a nature that he used to wring your hand half off your wrist. The grip of Abraham Lincoln was also a terribly forcible one. It depended on Thackeray being in a good or bad temper whether he gave you two numbed fingers or a hearty grasp. I have one friend who does not wring, but "rings," my hand as though it were a bar, slowly and repeatedly, and looking me solemnly in the face meanwhile. Charles Mathews' handshaking was an airy flutter usually succeeded by a playful dig in the ribs. But the unloveliest form of handshaking which I have experienced, is that of the acquaintance who leaves you with the impression that he has just deposited a raw sprat in your palm. From the icily-cold hand-shaker goodness deliver us!

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE *Daily News* contains an article calling attention to the absurd prodigality which characterises London parties. In one case, £1,000, it would seem, was spent on flowers.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE officers who subscribed towards a local memorial to the late Lord Napier of Magdala, having allowed the memorial to take the form of two silver challenge shields to be competed for at the annual meetings of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, Match XXXIII. in this year's prospectus has been altered to the "Napier Memorial Challenge Shield." It is open to teams of eight (of any rank) from any British or Volunteer Corps in the Bombay Command, on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 104; seven shots at 500 and seven shots at 600 yards, with the Martini-Henry rifle or carbine. The winning team will take the shield value £100, and a cup value Rs. 600. The officer's mess of the winning corps will have the shield on view for a year, but it can never become the property of any Corps. The cup becomes the absolute property of the winning corps. The competitor who obtains the highest aggregate score in the match, provided five teams compete, will get a tankard, value Rs. 30.

A similar competition has been opened for the Bombay Native Army, distances 400 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with the Martini-Henry rifle or snider; entrance fee Rs. 30 per team of eight. Irregular Corps, in Central India, appear to be barred from this competition. The name of the contest is the same as that given for the British Army, *viz.*, "The Napier, Memorial Challenge Shield." The value of the shield is £100, and of the cup Rs. 200. Rs. 30 will be given for the highest aggregate score in the contest, provided not less than five teams compete. The other conditions for this contest are similar to those laid down for the British team match.

The rules (No. 3) provide certain conditions, but it is observed that no reference is made to the handicap which should be allowed to teams using the Martini-Henry carbine or snider rifle. It may be inferred, perhaps, that the general handicap rule of the meeting will be followed, but this, if correct, should at least be stated.

The giving of a tankard, value Rs. 30, (which at this price can only be electro-plate) for the highest aggregate score in the British team contest, and the giving of cash, Rs. 30, for the highest aggregate score in the Native contest, is liable to be misunderstood. Tommy Atkins has no room in his valise for a piece of plate, and has enough to carry without it. Should an officer win the tankard, it would doubtless be appreciated; but cash for Tommy would be more acceptable. But what would be more in keeping with such a memorial contest, and what we suggest should be given, is a miniature challenge shield in gold to each of the winning teams, with a ring affixed for attachment to the watch chain, and the abolition of the prizes for the highest aggregated score in each of the two contests. Such a prize would gladden the heart of the soldier; he would have something to show for having been in the winning team; the badge would be an ornament easily carried about with him, and if his name and score obtained in the contest were engraved thereon, the badge would be a record for all time and an heir-loom to leave behind him. We commend this suggestion to the notice of the committee.

The challenge shields will be works of art. They will be manufactured by Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter. The shield for competition by British corps will have in the centre a medallion portrait in bas-relief of Lord Napier of Magdala, surrounded by the collar of the Star of India, with the jewel of the order attached, and the motto "Heaven's light our guide." Above is a figure of victory presenting a wreath, and at her feet a scroll for the inscription. The heads of the lion and tiger, surrounded by oak and palm respectively, appear on either side of the medallion. Above are Military Arms and the British and Queen's colours, while two British soldiers in khaki on either side support an irregularly-shaped shield containing a repousse subject showing a shooting competition. The shield for the Native Army is of similar design [illegible] the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. In the prospectus the following illiberal rule appears:—"46. No rifles but those issued by, or bought from, Government shall be used." This rule practically debars all men who are not soldiers or volunteers from shooting at the meeting, as civilians cannot purchase rifles from Government. These Presidency meetings are for the encouragement of rifle shooting, then why not follow their great prototype, the National Rifle Association. The rule at Bisley is "Rifles. M. H. Martini-Henry. As issued by the Government, or of *bona fide* Government pattern and bearing the Government viewer's marks." This is a clear rule, and might well be adopted for the Presidency Central Meeting.

Is it too late to alter the size of the "Inner" and "Magpie" at 150, 200, and 300 yards in conformity with the rule at Bisley and at Meerut? By adopting the same rule as to size of target and divisions thereof the shooting obtained at Poona could be compared with the scores made at other places, but this cannot be done if the division on the targets differ in size. We also observe that the first-class target is put down at 8 feet by 6, instead of 12 feet by 6. Surely this is a mistake.

Corps seem to shoot better in Bengal than they do in Madras or Bombay. The first Madras Corps is No. 22 in the order of Merit List, and the first Bombay Corps (the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, figure 150·61) in No. 20.

The need for Musketry Inspectors is still shown to exist by the General Order issued on the Musketry Training for the past year. In the language of the order "serious irregularities have been discovered in the target parctices executed by the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the 16th Bengal Infantry," and these Corps have been cut out of the figure of merit return, and deprived of their good shooting prizes. This is very hard on the men who won prizes. An example ought to be made of the officers who allow the irregularities to be carried on. Were this done we should hear less of them.

Rewards for proficiency in languages are to be given to a limited number of officers who qualify as interpreters, at the rate of £200 for Arabic or Turkish and £150 for Russian. Those who are granted one of these, or a similar reward, will not be eligible for a second reward in the same language.

A detachment of 100 men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Kamptee, have been sent to Deolali, on medical grounds, for change of air, and will remain there until the barracks are required in the beginning of the ensuing trooping season.

Brigadier-General A. T. Cox, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Commanding the Belgaum District, will complete his 12 years as Colonel on the 10th December next, and qualify for his off-reckonings on that date.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—13th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenants A. E. McBarnet, Border Regiment, and W. L. Malcolm, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officers, on probation. 38th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant H. Tweddell, supernumerary on the establishment of the 31st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Brigadier-General W. L. Auchinleck, commanding the Presidency District, 60 days' privilege leave to Simla. Major J. W. Hughes-Hallett, Seaforth Highlanders, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Surgeon F. Wyville-Thomson, Indian Medical Service, to the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate, from 18th July to 25th October. Lieutenant C. E. Green, Rifle Brigade, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the announcement under the above heading in to-day's issue of your paper, I should like to explain that I withdrew to mark my disapproval of the manner in which the tournament is being conducted.

In the first place, a player was introduced into the third ties who was not drawn in the second set, and in the second place the dates fixed for the completion of the matches were exceeded.

I take an interest in this chess movement in Bombay, and hope irregularities of this kind will be avoided in future.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 19. J. C. KIDDLE.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

THE first general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held on the 25th ult. at the City Terminus Hotel, Sir William Mackinnon presiding. The report which was presented appeared in our columns a week ago to-day.

The chairman observed that so much had been stated in the report as to what they had been doing for the last 18 months that he could not give them very much additional information. Mr. George Mackenzie was present, having only just arrived from Zanzibar, where he had been for the last seven or eight months; and that gentleman would give them a full report of what he had been doing. He need hardly state that what Mr. Mackenzie had done had had the entire approval of the board, and he had done the company right good service in a very judicious and proper way. He had managed in a remarkable way to conciliate the native chiefs and the general run of the people. Mr. Mackenzie began the year before in dealing with the natives by treating them kindly and by doing his best to ameliorate their condition; and he had lately, on his second visit, continued his former good work. He had been very successful in completing the agreement they had entered into with the Sultan of Zanzibar; and though the amount of $56,000 a year which they had bound themselves to pay to the Sultan during the 50 years of the concession was larger than the revenue they had derived from the same territory in the past year, it was to his (the speaker's) mind a very reasonable amount to pay. It represented the total Customs receipts during the year of trial, but he was glad to say that these receipts were increasing very fast, and they had no reason to doubt that this would continue in the near future. They had not been working in the past 18 months for profit. It had been a sowing time, and he hoped that by-and-by they might begin to reap the fruit. Their aim had been to make a good start at the coast, and so to organize themselves as to enable them to go forward steadily, though not very rapidly, to the interior. One of their officers, Captain Lugard, had been doing excellent service between the coast and the great lake Victoria Nyanza. He had established six stations on the route, and one of them—Machakos, 260 miles from Mombassa—he had sufficiently fortified to resist the attacks of any of the marauding tribes in the neighbourhood, and to afford protection to the poor natives, who had hitherto been in terror of their lives from these raids. He had great hopes that this station would form an important centre for the protection of the natives and the diffusion of civilization. It was situate at a point about 5,000ft. above the level of the sea, and, therefore, ought to be habitable by Europeans. He did not know what the nature of the country between this station and the lake might be. They had had one caravan which had gone over the distance, and he found that they had had to go over a pass rising to 9,000ft. high. They were healthy parts for Europeans to live in, but they must employ native labour for the development of the country. The most important measure they had before them now was how to get railway communication established between the coast and the great lake, and also how they were to put steamers on the lake. He might say that they were very hopeful that within the next year they would be able to put on the lake one, two, or three useful little steamers, of 40, 50, or 60 tons, for the purpose of trading and also for maintaining the police of the lake. The recent Anglo-German Agreement had put them in a very favourable position compared with that which they had occupied in the previous 18 months of the career of the company. During that period they were often subjected to anxieties, worry, and unpleasantness in consequence of the action of irresponsible German agents, who took every opportunity of creating difficulties, and of planting themselves here and there, often within the assigned territories of the company, and often in territories which for the moment had been left open to the first comer. These difficulties, he was glad to say, would now disappear, and they would feel themselves free to go on with active operations. (Cheers.) He thought that the company was greatly indebted to her Majesty's Government for the way in which they had been able to come to a complete understanding as to East Africa with the German Government. So disappointed had they been during the last 12 or 18 months at scarcely receiving any words of encouragement from the Government [illegible] supposed when they [illegible] which they had no fear of holding their own, but to face the German Government, which it was impossible for them to do. Such a state of things had been [illegible] territory that they were in constant fear lest there should be a native outburst against them, owing to the conduct of German agents in the southern part of East Africa. However, by the tact and judgment of Mr. George Mackenzie, they had steered clear of all these difficulties; and during the whole period they had not lost one life in hostile fray with the natives. (Cheers.) He wished the same could be said respecting the occupation of the German sphere, but those present knew what had occurred there. So far as their own company was concerned, he hoped they would be able to go on with their work with the same results, and in the same spirit of friendliness between themselves and the natives. He did not believe it would be possible to develop the country unless the natives were friendly to their entering. He believed their present *employés* did not exceed 50, but they must now increase that number rapidly, in view of the very important additional territory throughout which they could now exercise influence. The future had immense possibilities. Of course, they would have difficulties to face, and they would require to have patience in facing them, and not be discouraged at little incidents, or even if they could not make profits for some little time to come. He felt that most of the shareholders, though looking for a dividend, had joined the company with a higher view. That was the feeling of the directors, and he knew it was the feeling of a great many of their important shareholders. If they could not give a more substantial dividend the shareholders must be contented for a little while to take out their dividends in philanthropy. The question of the slave trade was one which would now occupy their attention very much. (Cheers.) To his mind the best civilizer they could aim at was a railway, and he felt that they would have a good claim on the friendly consideration of her Majesty's Government if they asked them to do something towards getting the railway carried on without much delay towards Victoria Nyanza. Probably all the shareholders would assist in this effort as far as they could. In assisting the company in the matter of this railway the Government would be helping this country and in developing trade in those parts. At present it cost about £60 or £70 a ton to carry goods from the coast up to the great lake, and scarcely any trade was possible under these conditions. Nearer the coast trade was possible, and there were many fertile districts from which they hoped that a large trade would come when they could give sufficient protection to the natives. They were deeply indebted not only to Mr. George Mackenzie, but also to Mr. Stanley during his wonderful journey. Mr. Stanley was supposed to be an American citizen, but, from kindly or sentimental feelings, he had not forgotten British interests. (Cheers.) On his journey Mr. Stanley was able to make very important treaties with very important native chiefs in the most fertile parts of the country. He (the chairman) believed that these treaties, with the map which accompanied them, had had an important bearing in connection with the final settlement with the German Government. He thought it very doubtful, if these treaties had not existed, whether the same satisfactory arrangement could have been accomplished on the west side of the Victoria Nyanza; and he felt that their best thanks were due to Mr. Stanley for the generous way in which he had gratuitously handed over these treaties and all the benefits arising from them to this company. (Cheers.) They had now secured the services, as administrator-in-chief at Mombasa, of Sir Francis de Winton, whose experience was well calculated to qualify him for the task he had undertaken. They had had excellent services rendered to them by Captain Lugard. If the natives once got a taste of fair wages for their work, the company would have no difficulty in getting as many as they wanted, and they would require a great many when the construction of the railway was begun. They had already made a good start in obtaining such services by treating with kindness those who were under their rule. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The Marquis of Lorne, in seconding the motion, said that from all accounts the territory the government of which had been acquired by the company was a magnificent land, a land of rich soil, great fertility, and very elevated plateaus, a land thickly populated with people disposed to be peaceable as a rule, and a land flowing with milk and honey—certainly, with indiarubber and they believed also with gold dust. He thought they might expect to receive the assistance of the Government in the construction of the railway and the placing of steamers on the lake. The beginning of no empire had ever been made at so small a cost. As Sir W. Mackinnon had said, not a single life had been lost, and they had an enormous territory embracing an area of about 700,000 square miles. There were hundreds of reasons for supporting the company on patriotic and sentimental grounds.

The chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. George S Mackenzie, at the request of the chair man, then addressed the meeting. Premising that he could not claim to take any interest in the politics of this country, and that he was neither a Liberal nor a Conservative, he observed that the remarks he might make on the political situation were exactly as he found them to bear on the interests of this company alone. He thought they owed a great debt of gratitude to the present Ministry for the position in which the company found themselves. Possibly no one had felt more than he had the aggravation of the German interference along that coast. By reference to a map suspended in the room, he proceeded to point out the British and the German boundaries of the territory and the area which had been undefined prior to the Anglo-German Agreement. It was now he said open to the company to extend up to the river Juba, to the Nile basin and right up to Khartoum, and as far as they could go. They hoped to extend the roads throughout from Unyoro to Wadelai. He then referred to the concessions granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the company during his (the speaker's) second visit to the country; and afterwards stated that they had come to an arrangement with the Italian Government whereby the company had handed over to them the ports belonging to the Sultanate of Zanzibar lying to the northward of the Juba. The company felt that there was quite enough scope for them to deal with this territory from Wanga right up to Abyssinia and along the Blue Nile into the Soudan. It was most important to get rid of the Germans at Witu. This now became a British protectorate, and they had there the port of Lamu, which was second only to Mombasa, on the East Coast. He felt sure, when the history of East Africa came to be written in future, and people realized the importance of what the company was now doing and the interests, political and commercial, which they would secure to this country for ever, that no name would stand out more prominently in connection with these operations than that of their worthy president, Sir William Mackinnon. (Cheers.) The people of this country did not realize, or wished to minimize, the importance of what had been done regarding the protectorate over Zanzibar itself. Notwithstanding what some persons said, the interests which the company had in East Africa were infinitesimal as compared with those of our fellow British Indian subjects, to protect whom was the duty of this country. These subjects occupied the whole of the coast line; all the trade had been in their hands for centuries, and the capital invested there was enormous as compared with what this company had or could hope to have for some time to come. Sir John Kirke could bear him out in this statement. These men had done a great deal to civilize Africa. Had the protectorate of Zanzibar not passed to this country, he thought there was very little doubt that it would have passed to Germany, and there was no doubt that that was what Germany had been aiming at. He considered that the obtaining of this protectorate was of much greater importance to this country and British India than anything we could have to do with Heligoland. The president had said that they must take their dividends for a year or two out in philanthrophy —and he himself did not think it would be much longer. He thought that, looked at from the philanthropic side, they had had a very substantial dividend; for in the short space of time the company had been there they had assured the redemption and absolute freedom of 4,000 slaves (cheers), over whose labour the company had no control whatever. Careful inquiry had shown him that, with all the efforts and expense of our Government, the average number of slaves released by them did not exceed 150 a year. In connexion with what the company had done in this matter, he thought they might fairly claim some pecuniary assistance from the Government in the construction of the railway. The German Government had subsidized a line of steamers to carry the mails nominally to their ports in East Africa, where they had no trade, and they were paying £45,000 a year to the shipping company. With great difficulty a subsidy was obtained from the British Government last year for running the mails to Zanzibar, for which he believed the amount paid was £16,000, with a very large trade, which was entirely in British hands, to maintain. What the Germans were trying to do was to wrest that trade from our hands, and what we had to do was to hold it by every legitimate means. The total expenditure of the company had so far been only £183,000, all of which, he desired to remind them, was invested in reproductive works, from which he hoped they would get a suitable return in the near future. Ther were all on the same footing, the valuable concessions obtained by Sir William Mackinnon having been given to the company, only the actual expenses incurred having been paid for the concessions. He regarded the expansion of the customs' revenue as most hopeful. In the first year it amounted to dol. 56,000, in the second year there was an increase of 25 per cent., and last mail's advices, received [illegible] and agricultural district. Juba was in their hands; so was Mombasa, which he believed to be the great port along that coast, and they had done a great deal to attract trade to it. He saw no reason why the coals which went to Zanzibar—last year the quantity was over 30,000 tons—should not go to Mombasa. He had no doubt that they would draw there a large part of the valuable clove trade from Pemba. No liquor was at present imported into their ports, and they had no intention of allowing such importation. (Cheers.) The natives, however, manufactured "toddy" from cocoanuts; and he thought they would be justified in taxing these trees. In conclusion, he congratulated the shareholders on being associated with the founders, in what could not fail to be a great national enterprise, in the future prosperity of which he personally had entire confidence. His friends had proved that confidence by investing largely in the shares of the company. The seeds were now merely being sown, but in due time they might reasonably expect to gather in a rich harvest if they but ploughed judiciously and watered liberally with their capital. It was for those present to do what lay in their power to aid the efforts of the directors to get the capital of the company increased and the basis of its operations widened, so as to command a share of the material support of Government, which they had a right to claim for it. (Cheers.)

Sir John Kirk endorsed the statement of Mr. Mackenzie relative to the British Indian population settled on the East African coast. There were there about 7,000 British Indians, all accustomed to business habits, suited to the climate, and working with a large capital. It was of great importance to the company to have such a population on the spot. Where Europeans could not go these men could. The company would now be able to regulate in a legal way the importation of arms, and they could absolutely prohibit the introduction of spirit into any country where it had not penetrated.

The Marquis of Lorne then moved the following resolution:—"That the shareholders desire to record their appreciation of the great services rendered to the company by Mr. George S. Mackenzie and of the tact and ability which he has displayed in assuring their interests in East Africa, and that the court of directors be requested to place this resolution on the minutes of the company's books."

Sir T. Fowell Buxton seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. Bishop next proposed the following resolution:—"That, in view of the great extension of territories brought within the sphere of this company's operations by the recently arranged Anglo-German Treaty, this meeting is of opinion that the directors should, as soon as possible, adopt such measures as they may deem advisable to increase the subscribed capital of the company by a further issue of shares or otherwise."

Sir John Colomb seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir John Puleston, M.P., and carried unanimously.

Lieutenant-General Sir Lewis Pelly, M. P., afterwards proposed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting a cordial expression of the thanks of the Imperial British East Africa Company should be tendered to Mr. Henry M. Stanley for his great services in negotiating important treaties with several chiefs to the westward of the Victoria Nyanza, and for his generous free transfer of all the rights acquired by these treaties to the company."

General Sir Arnold B. Kemball seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The chairman then expressed his belief that the shareholders had now a better idea of the aims, efforts, and work which the company had done, and he hoped when they met again on a similar occasion they would have an equally important record. Now that they had been delivered from the perpetual worry and annoyance to which they had been subjected in the last two years—not by the German Government or the German company, but by irresponsible German agents—they would try and go ahead in a friendly way; and it would be his aim and the aim of the directors to act in harmony with the German company.

On the motion of Mr. Frederick Braby, seconded by Mr. Cleminson, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors.

The chairman, in reply, stated that they could not have a board of greater experience in all departments of commercial, administrative, and official work. He hoped that as they went on they would gradually develop into a paying company as well as into a company that was determined to do its best to develop the resources of a great territory for the benefit of the British nation. (Cheers.)

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

The following Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India regarding the draft Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition is published for general information:—

Simla, the 22nd July, 1890.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

With reference to the correspondence (To Secretary of State, No. 45 (Public—Medical), dated 13th July 1889.—From Secretary of State No. 66 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 5th September 1889.) We have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of the papers entered in the enclosed list, containing the views of the Local Governments and Administrations on the draft Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition.

2. Before referring to the general opinions expressed by the Local Government and Administrations and by the public bodies and individuals consulted by them, we desire to draw Your Lordship's attention to the fact that many of the medical men who have given their opinions in regard to the Bill have not stated whether they consider that leprosy in its different stages is communicable or not, and have apparently abstained from doing so under the impression that the Bill is based upon the assumption that leprosy is contagious. We think it right, however, to inform Your Lordship that many of the highest medical authorities in India consider that the evidence at present available goes to show that leprosy is only contagious in the sense that it is inoculable, and that inoculation plays only a very subordinate part in determining the spread of the disease. The very small number of authentic and unequivocal cases of communication of the disease from one individual to another, which even the strongest advocates of a belief in the influence of contagion are able to adduce, is considered by our medical advisers strongly to support this view. They also consider that the phenomena of the distribution of the disease within leprous countries are altogether adverse to a belief in contagion playing any important part in causing the general diffusion of the disease. In Norway, for example, the disease appears to be almost limited to certain areas, such as the districts around Bergen. Molde and Trondhjem; and in India the very unequal incidence of the disease over different parts of the peninsula is equally striking. Your Lordship will find an able paper on the subject by the late Dr. Lewis and Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, F. R. S., printed as appendix B. to the Twlfth Annual Report (for 1875) of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Dr. Cunningham, who in his capacity of Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is our chief scientific adviser, is of opinion that the evidence at present existent in regard to the communicability of leprosy is very imperfect, and that, such as it is, it is opposed to the theory that the disease is readily communicable by contagion in any stage, or that, even in the ulcerative stage of the disease, lepers are a source of very considerable danger to those with whom they may associate.

3. The opinions on the objects and scope of the Bill given by the Local Government and Administrations and by those whom they have consulted, exhibit as might be expected in the present state of uncertainty as to the cause and character of the disease, great divergence.

The Madras Government considers that there is no reasonable room for doubt that, if it is intended to stamp out or materially reduce the disease, something far more thorough than the proposed legislation is essential. It holds that to effect this object it would be necessary to enact that any one found to be suffering from leprosy should be compulsorily removed to an asylum and detained there until cured or until death. The cost of such a measure would in the opinion of the Government of Madras be prohibitive, and it regards the small measure of seclusion proposed in the draft Bill as likely to have no appreciable effect on the spread of the disease, while the expenditure necessary to carry it out would absorb money which, can the Local Government thinks, be devoted with greater utility to general medical relief. The Governor in Council is therefore unable to approve of the proposed legislation, but he would give his support to an amendment of the law which would render it possible to control the carrying on by lepers of various avocations, such as those of butcher, baker, bazaar-keeper, barber, or washerman, likely to spread the disease, provided that such control should be exercised not with the object of generally prohibiting lepers from earning their own livelihood, but with that of dealing with any special cases in which the danger of contagion might be shown to exist.

The views of the Bombay Government [illegible] stamping out the disease unless it is made compulsory so as to affect all lepers in every condition of life, and that its affects in mitigating the disease will be limited to removing from public view [illegible] who are unable to earn their own living. It would extend the operation of the Bill by including in it stringent provisions for the detention of persons who by working in various capacities may spread the disease among the public, and would have it declared to be an offence under the Indian Penal Code for a person consciously suffering from leprosy to omit to take effectual means for his own segregation, or to take measures to get himself placed by lawful authority in a retreat.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is prepared to accept the Bill as a tentative and experiment measure intended only, should experience and further scientific inquiry demonstrate that it is required to pave the way for more stringent legislation in the future; but he would add to it a provision similar to that suggested by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for controlling the exercise of trades by lepers, and to prohibit their use of public tanks, and possibly of public means of conveyance. The opinions of the numerous public bodies and associations consulted by the Bengal Government demonstrate how much public opinion in India is at present divided upon the subject of the segregation of lepers. The associations which are composed of natives of India do not regard the need for isolation as having been established, and are generally apprehensive lest diseases which are admittedly quite innocuous may be confounded with leprosy: those associations, on the other hand, which are composed mainly or entirely of Europeans and Eurasians regard the Bill as of too permissive a character.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh accepts the main lines of the Bill as it has been drafted, but is also in favour of extending its application to lepers engaged in trade or other occupations calculated to spread the disease, and of prohibiting any leper from using a public conveyance or attending a place of public resorts.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would limit the provision of the Bill regarding the detention of lepers found asking for alms to wandering lepers or lepers begging in towns or cities or fairs, but would, at the same time, widen its term so as to include all lepers, of whatever rank in life, if it can be shown that their behaviour is a source of danger to the public.

The opinions of those consulted in the Central Provinces is that legislation should be undertaken to check the spread of leprosy, and the Chief Commissioners both of those Provinces and Assam advocate the extension of the scope of the Bill so as to restrain lepers from pursuing avocations which are likely to favour the extension of the disease.

The Resident at Hyderabad would accept the draft Bill as it stands for Berar.

4. After considering the very conflicting opinions received from those whom we had consulted regarding the Bill, we deliberated whether it would not be desirable to allow the introduction of the Bill in an amended form, limiting its application, on the one hand, to persons suffering from the disease in an advanced and specially dangerous state, and on the other, extending the power of arrest and compulsory detention so as to cover all such dangerous lepers who might, after warning persist in coming out and mixing with the public. We were, however, advised, as we have already observed in paragraph 2, that there is no safe basis for an enactment even of this restricted description.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy has recently received two unofficial communications from the Honorary Secretary of the National Leprosy Fund. With the former of these were sent copies of a pamphlet reporting the proceedings at a subscription dinner lately held in connection with the National Leprosy Fund under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is stated in this pamphlet that one of the objects of the Fund is the appointment of a Commission for not less than one year, to consist of three members nominated in England and two nominated by an Indian Auxiliary Committee, for the purpose of investigating the disease of leprosy in India. From the subsequent communication, which has just been received, it appears that the Committee of the National Leprosy Fund has determined that before sending a Commission to India, it is desirable to collect by correspondence as much information as possible, and that with this object a Technical Secretary should be appointed for the term of not more than a year to collect from the medical officers of leper establishments and from others interested in leprosy throughout the world all available and useful information relating to the causes of, and cures for, the disease. The Committee proposes to publish in a condensed form in a journal the details thus collected, and to circulate the journal among those interested in the matter. We are instructing those of our medical officers who have had special opportunities for studying the phenomena of leprosy in this country to supply to the Secretary appointed for the purpose all particulars which they may have to communicate. We desire at the same time to inform Your Lordship that, while we cannot now pledge ourselves to accept the conclusions of such a Commission as the Committee of the National Leprosy Fund proposes to appoint, we shall be prepared, in the event of three members being eventually sent out as proposed from England, to depute two medical officers in the service of Government to co-operate with them, and to bear the cost of such deputation. We think that this would be preferable to leaving the selection of two Commissioners to an Auxiliary Committee to be formed in India.

6. Under these circumstances, and in consequence of the doubt which exist as to the contagious character of leprosy, even in an advanced stage, we have come to the conclusion that it is expedient to postpone legislation for the present, and we hope that the investigations above referred to may provide more definite information as to the causes of leprosy and the best means to be adopted for its prevention.

7. As the subject has evoked much interest in this country, we propose to make this despatch public at the end of the week in which it will reach Your Lordship.

C. J. LYALL.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE MEETING.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—At a meeting of the students of the Matriculation and the School Final Classes of the Surat High School, held on the 16th August, under the presidency of one of the sennior students, Mr. Maganlal B. Sheth, with a view to consider the grievances consequent upon the prevailing system of the aforesaid University examinations, and after a lengthy discussion on the same the following resolutions were unanimously arrived at:—

I. That in order to suit the general convenience of the Matriculation candidates, on Tuesday, the second day of examination, instead of one paper in arithmetic and algebra, two papers, *viz.*, one of arithmetic and algebra, and the other of science, be set.

Proposed by Mr. D. A. Basrai and seconded by Mr. Surchand P. Badami, and carried with acclamation.

II. That the Syndicate be requested to instruct the Board of Examiners to adhere strictly to the regulations published in the University calendar for 1890-91, at pages 39 to 48 (both inclusive) while drawing up question-papers and not be guided by previous examination papers, inasmuch as the examiners generally have been observed from those regulations very materially, and as a necessary consequence of the same, these regulations prove a deceptive guide both to the heads of High Schools and also to students.

Proposed by Mr. Pallonji S. Joshi and seconded by Mr. Thakurdas M. Atmarambhukhanvala, and carried *nem. con.*

III. In order that the School Final Examination may not tell heavily upon the examinees, no more than one paper in compulsory subjects be set per day.

Proposed by Mr. Kuverji P. Golvala and seconded by Mr. Narharam K. Upadhya, and carried *nem. con.*

IV. That copies of the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. F. M. Mehta, and to the editors to the Bombay dailies—to the former with a request that he will be good enough to lay the same before the committee appointed by the Senate to consider the grievances of candidates appearing at University examinations; and to the latter with a request that they will be good enough to publish the same in their journals.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee F. Lashkari and seconded by Mr. Manilal A. Desai, and carried with applause.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL C. C. *VS.* ISLAM C. C.

A MATCH was played on Sunday last between the above teams with the following result:—

ISLAM C. C.

H Tyebji c and b Daroovala	14
M Lukmany b Daroovala	0
Husun Ali Alibhoy run out	3
I Rahimtulla c Mistry	8
Ali N Tyebji c Bambot	24
Shaik Abba b Coachman	10
T S Ali b Mis[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] b Bamji	1
Sherkhan c Bamji	4
Daudbhoy not out	1
Mahomed Sheriff b Daroovala	1
M Sheriff b Daroovala	2
Extras	14
Total	109

LIBERAL C. C.

A B Bulsara run out	3
M S Coachman c Abba	38
F R Daroovala b Sherkhan	5
R M Roovala b Sherkhan	13
H P Karani b Abba	15
B R Mistry b Abba	29
B S Pavri run out Abba	0
S F Dhulla b Abba	11
J C Vacha run out b Sherkhan	0
B C Chinoy b Sherkhan	1
D Bambot b Sherkhan	4
P R Bamji not out	5
Extras	16
Total	139

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	10	49	3	31
Teheran	19	1	40	0	16
Suez	19	2	20	0	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th August, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	31	...	1
" Madras	1	40	...	1

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is much shocked to hear that there are commanding officers in certain Line regiments who are in the habit of addressing their men, after satisfactory brigade drills or inspections, in such words as "Men, you drilled very well to-day," or "The inspection went off very well. I'm extremely obliged to you!"

A TELEGRAM to the *Times* from St. Petersburg (July 24) says:—It is stated that the British Indian authorities who lately sent to the Kashgar frontier to receive Mahomed Khan, the murderer of Mr. Dalgleish, on the offer of the Russian Government to give him up to justice, and who were then informed, through St. Petersburg, that the criminal in question had died or committed suicide in prison at Samarkand, have asked the Russians to be kind enough to furnish a certificate of his death, a document which will, no doubt, be readily forthcoming.

THE *Pioneer* referred last month to the case of an influential talukdar in Oudh who, when charged with shoe-beating two of his tenants, by the Deputy Commissioner of Kheri, succeeded in getting a change of venue by order of the Judicial Commissioner. On the case being taken up on the 13th instant by the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, to whose court it was transferred, the two tenants put in a petition stating that they had no complaint against their talukdar, and they never had preferred one in any court, and that they had no desire to prosecute. Judgment was accordingly entered under the provisions of section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which has the effect of the acquittal of the accused. It is understood that an enquiry has been ordered into the *hawalat* and handcuff part of the business.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

THE following is an abstract of the new Russian repressive edicts directed against the Jews:—

1. Jews throughout Russia (and including Russian Poland) must henceforth reside in towns only, and not in the country. No Jew will any longer be permitted to own land or even to farm land. All Jewish landowners, farmers, and agricultural labourers will thus be expelled from their village homes, and, unless they have saved the means of subsistence, will be reduced to beggary. To intensify the severity of this edict, and widen its scope, the Government officials have included many hundreds of small towns in the category of country villages, and expelled the Jews from those towns. In this manner the number of sufferers from the edict is greatly augmented. Tens of thousands of souls will be thus rendered homeless. These laws, known as the "May Laws," were promulgated in 1882, but were never put into force until the present year.

2. Jews have hitherto been allowed by law to reside in only 16 of the counties (*gubernia*) of Russia. But the law has not been enforced against Jewish merchants in many important commercial centres outside those provinces, such as Riga, Libau, Rostoff, &c.; for, by a Ministerial circular of 1880, Jews long established in such towns were permitted to remain there unmolested. The law is now to be strictly enforced, and, by a recent Ministerial order, all Jews, numbering many thousands of families, settled outside the 16 counties are to be expelled.

3. Jewish artisans who in like manner had, under the law of 1865, been permitted to settle temporarily in places outside the 16 counties, are now to be expelled from those places. Tens of thousands of artisans with their families will, it is said, be affected by this edict, and rendered homeless.

4. Jews are no longer to be allowed to be in any way connected with mines or mining industry, nor even to hold shares in any mine.

5. The Jews will henceforth be practically debarred from partaking of any educational advantages, whether in schools, gymnasia, or universities. Hitherto they have been allowed admission subject to the limitation that their number should not exceed 5 per cent. of the total number of students. Secret instructions have already been sent requiring the reduction of this small percentage to still lower limits, and from many of the higher educational institutions all Jewish students have been expelled.

6. The legal profession, in which heretofore a large number of Jews in Russia have achieved great success, will in future be closed to Jewish students. A law has already been put in force requiring the special sanction of the Minister of the Interior before a Jew, qualified by examination, may practise. Since the promulgation of the law not a single sanction has been given, and it is understood that none will be given.

7. Jews are henceforth prohibited from following the professions of engineer or army doctor, or from filling any Government post, however subordinate.

In the days of the Emperor Nicholas it was a subject of reproach to the Russian Jews that they were all traders and not producers. That reproach has since been wiped away, and now an enormous proportion have become skilled artisans, agriculturists, and professional men, all adding largely to the wealth of the Empire. But under the new repressive laws all this communal progress is to be reversed; the artisan, the farmer, and the professional man are all to be ruined, and those who survive the persecution must become traders in the overcrowded towns.

It is estimated that the total number of persons who will be expelled from their homes under the new law will not be far from one million. The consequent migration and the congestion of the starving fugitives in those cities where Jews will still be allowed to dwell, will be so dangerous, and possibly so pestilential in its results, that only one object can be contemplated by the instigators of these persecutions—namely, the total extermination of the four million Jews of Russia.

The details of the persecution of the Jews given above will startle many of those who believe in human progress. It seems incredible that in these days of much-vaunted civilization, one of the great Powers of Europe can openly and under the sanction of its laws, persecute 4,000,000 of its subjects in consequence of their religious belief. The troubles which afflicted the Jews in Russia seven years ago were lamentable enough. They aroused the sympathy of all Western Europe, and even evoked diplomatic representations from Russia's steadfast ally the United States. But those troubles were of a type differing altogether from the persecutions of to-day. They comprised [illegible] committed by individuals—murder, personal outrage, arson, pillage, and other acts of violence—attributed, rightly or wrongly, to popular prejudice and frenzy. The Russian Government took steps, [illegible]: the persecutions were breaches of law, and were so treated; a certain number of the perpetrators were brought to justice and punished.

But in the present case there is no question of doubtful complicity or veiled sanction. The Russian Government, by the new edicts, legalizes persecution and openly declares war against the Jews of the Empire. These people were always subject to exceptional laws, which, however, did not render living impossible to them. They had always been compelled to pay special imposts, to serve in the army without chance of promotion, to reside permanently within defined geographical limits, and to submit to other vexatious rules which fettered their action at every step. Nevertheless, they could live and thrive. They increased in numbers, in wealth, and in intelligence. Industrious, peaceable, law-abiding, sober, and thrifty, they achieved success as merchants, traders, artisans, and agriculturists; while the few permitted to enter the universities obtained the highest academic honours, and later became distinguished as lawyers, physicians, and men of science.

All this is now changed. The Czar has declared a religious war against all who fail to conform to the Orthodox Russian Church. The Lutherans have not escaped his vengeance, and have lately suffered for their contumacy. But the vials of the Imperial wrath have chiefly been poured out upon the Jews, always the scapegoats of religious fanatics. It appears, from the new edicts, to be the object of the Czar's Government to drive all the Jews from the rural districts into the overcrowded towns, there to be decimated either by the diseases resulting from congestion or by the starvation consequent on loss of livelihood. The village homes are broken up, the artisans and agriculturists of the provinces are driven into towns where there is neither roof to shelter them nor work for their willing hands. Such a persecution involves a refinement of cruelty for which history affords no parallel. It means massacre, not by sword or dagger as of old, but by a slow automatic process of lingering death. The smaller incidents of the persecution—the deprivation of educational advantages, the closing of the universities to the Jews, their exclusion from the professions—all these shrink into insignificance compared with the vast and widespread scheme of expulsion from hearth and home, which means death to countless thousands.

Can civilized Europe remain passive, and lift neither voice nor hand to avert the impending doom? The question is one by no means easy of solution. Our diplomatic usage does not permit interference with the internal affairs of a friendly nation. Yet the voice of common humanity cannot remain dumb in the face of events which disgrace an age of civilization. Moreover, we in England have, apart from all sentiments of justice, right, and humanity, a strong personal, perhaps selfish, objection to these shameful persecutions. Thousands of the hapless victims of Russian oppression will doubtless, as in 1883, break through the cordon on the Galician and German frontier and find an asylum in free England, to the injury of our overstocked labour market. The like irruption of fugitives, unwelcome indeed, yet on grounds of common humanity impossible to resist, will take place, as in 1883, in Austria, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Turkey. Is the comity of nations to remain silent, when one of its number so maltreats its subjects as not only to shock the moral sense, but to inflict on the rest, by the migration of its countless victims, a material injury? Perhaps the time is not far distant when civilized nations will refuse the courtesies of diplomatic intercourse to a Government which sanctions the Siberian atrocities, afflicts its Lutheran subjects, and persecutes four million Jews.

A NUMBER of the friends and admirers of the Duc d'Orléans lately made him a present of a bronze reduction of Croisy's group, "L'Armée de la Loire." They were entertained at dinner on July 28, the chair being taken by Viscount de la Rochefoucauld. After dinner the following telegram was read:—"I am always with you. My heart has not left the soil of our Fatherland. Deeply touched by the proofs of your sympathy, I am happy to unite with you from the depths of my exile, and join the cry of 'Vive la France!'—(Signed) Philippe, Duc d'Orléans." One of the guests, M. Ferre, proposed the health of "The King," and expressed a hope that some day they would see the Duc d'Orléans standing by his father's throne.

TOPICS IN THE AUGUST REVIEWS.

THE NEW CAPE PREMIER.

MR. EDWARD DICEY, who has just returned from a visit to the Cape, has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* upon "Mr. Cecil Rhodes as Premier." It is pleasant to hear from so good a judge as Mr. Dicey the opinion that Mr. Rhodes has taken office for the sake of extending and consolidating British supremacy in South Africa. But how to explain Mr. Rhodes's gift of £10,000 to Mr. Parnell? Mr. Dicey is perhaps a trifle cynical in the hypothesis which he broaches. Mr. Rhodes is probably sincere in his belief that Home Rule would be good for Great Britain as well as for Ireland:—

"I could not, however, avoid a suspicion that a belief in the utility of Home Rule, though it might be the principal, was not the sole cause which had led him to identify himself with the Parnellite movement. The benevolent neutrality of the Radical party is no less valuable to the Chartered Company than the active support of the Unionist Government."

On the whole we have good reason to be satisfied that Mr. Rhodes has come to the front. "For the first time in the Parliamentary history of the Cape, the policy of the colony will be directed by a statesman whose end and aim is to extend the area of British supremacy."

RUSSIAN CUSTOM-HOUSE AMENITIES.

Mr. E. B. Lanin, in the course of a highly interesting article in the *Fortnightly* on "Armenia and the Armenian People," tells two good stories of the Russian Custom-house. Both the incidents related occurred at Batoum. The first is given as it is related by an eye witness in the *Odessa Messenger*, from which Mr. Lanin translates the story word by word:—

"A stoker, attired in a pair of new breeches, was stopped by the Russian Custom-house authorities at Batoum. As he had no luggage of any kind, however, he was allowed to pass on. But he had scarcely gone a few steps when two soldiers, sent after him, seized him and brought him back to the *tschinovnik*. 'What's that?' asks the official, pointing to the trousers. 'Breeches, your honour.' 'I know they are breeches, but where did you get them?' 'Bought them, your honour.' 'Pay duty on them, then.' 'But they are for myself, your honour. I have no others. The old pair were torn to rags, and I sold them for twopence and bought these. That is all the same, you have got to pay.' 'But, your honour, I have no money. It is all spent.' 'It doesn't matter a rap. Pay, or I'll have the breeches taken from you.' And they were taken literally and truly; stripped of in the public street. Two smart lads held the stoker's arms, a third deftly removed his nether garments, and the servant of God was sent adrift in his linen." If the first incident is not much worse than ludicrous, the second is, as Mr. Lanin remarks, disgraceful. The victim of the outrage, for so it must be called, was the wife of a well known land-owner, Mdme. Dzaparidze:—

"This lady had a dress of Chinese silk on her when she entered the Batoum Custom-house, on her way to the railway station. She had no luggage whatever. The Custom-house officials, however, required her to pay duty for the dress she wore. She refused. Her husband, who accompanied her, was indignant and qualified the demand as unjustifiable extortion. In answer to these protests the official said simply: 'All right, I confiscate the dress.' And Mdme. Dzaparidze, who at once became hysterical, was forthwith undressed, and was obliged to traverse the city from one end to the other—in returning to her hotel—in her linen. The passers-by were indignant".

AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME.

There is a paper in the *Fortnightly Review* entitled, "The Educational Outlook," by Mr. J. R. Diggle (why does the *Fortnightly* term him "Rev."?) in which the writer sketches a plan for dealing with the denominational schools. Mr. Diggle proposes to abolish school attendance committees, and to adopt the Radical programme so far as to establish universal school boards. But these boards should not simply take the place of the superseded attendance committees; they should govern large areas—"conterminous, perhaps, with the areas of the future district councils, or with groups of them." Then the denominational, or, as Mr. Diggle calls them, the non-Board Schools have to be fitted into the new system, and this is the *modus operandi* proposed:—

"Within the area of each central School Board there would exist a certain number of non-Board Schools. They would almost always fall into one of the following three divisions:—Schools attached to the Church of England, or to the Wesleyans, or to the Roman Catholic Church. Why should not the central government deal with these schools by confederating them into schools under a Church School Board, a Wesleyan School Board, and a Roman Catholic School Board? the first step in bringing about that confederation would be to pay the Government grant to such schools only as came under the control of such Boards." [illegible] as well as subscriptions and donations. The deficit, if there were any, would be met from the school rate, and in this way:—Each rate-payer would be at liberty to declare for which of the several religious boards he would prefer to be rated. The totals of the preferences would be added together, and the aggregate amounts handed to the several boards in due proportion. In this way, Mr. Diggle claims, the Nonconformist demand that those who desire religious education should pay for it would be fulfilled. Mr. Diggle does not deny that there are difficulties in his scheme, but they are less, he maintains, than those involved in any alternative. He asks if it is not possible even now "to arouse the dormant energies of Christian Englishmen to the great possibilities which lie before the essentially Christian schools of England, if only there can be incorporated into the law of the land those reformed conditions which will enable them to exist in a state of thorough educational efficiency."

IS AFRICA WORTH HAVING?

Sir John Pope Hennessy, in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, answered the question in the negative. Mr. H. H. Johnston, who claims to know the country a good deal better than Sir John, takes the contrary view in the August issue of that periodical. On the strength of his long experience he has come to the conclusion that "those parts of Tropical Africa whither our aspirations tend and where our vested interests lie are of value to the British nation, and are even a necessity to the expanding interests of the empire." The territories to which we have established a claim under the Anglo-German agreement "Will form fresh markets for our British manufactures, and new homes for our surplus population, whether the overflow proceed from the British Isles or from British India." Mr. Johnston thus replies to those who argue that our missionaries and merchants may do as well under a foreign Government as under their own:—

"I would ask, How many British merchants are there in French Senegambia? What is the total of British trade with the French, German, Belgian, Portuguese possessions in West Africa, as compared to that carried on with the districts under the British flag? Are the British missionaries able to conduct their evangelisation in French Africa? In the most enlightened and liberal-minded of these foreign administrations, the German possession of Cameroons, did not the English Baptist Mission, who had laboured there for forty years prior to the German advent, have to leave the country after the German rule was established?"

Commander Cameron, in the *National Review*, in a paper on "Our Rights and Prospects in Africa," also takes a favourable view of the agreement with Germany. The writer is severe upon our policy, or want of policy in the past. As the result of this, "roads and countries which should either have been British, or under British influence, have passed from our control, and, as far as can be seen, will never again be ours." "The blood and treasure we have poured out like water at Suakin and in the Nile Valley would, if we had followed any settled and stable plan, have amply sufficed to restore Khartoum and the Upper Nile to civilisation and commerce, but no stability of purpose was shown by the English Government. Far more was thought of the results of a division in the House of Commnos than of the future of the country for which Gordon lived and died."

"A VOICE FROM A HAREM."

Under this title the *Nineteenth Century* prints a remarkable essay, which the editor assures us is "absolutely genuine," and "the first attempt at writing on the part of its authoress, a young lady who has been shut up in a harem for ten years." It is a pity Mr. Knowles does not give us the further information whether the essay was written in English or has been translated. On the former hypothesis it is a wonderful piece of composition, but if it has been translated we must say that great injustice has been done both to the writer and to her readers. What is the meaning of "a musulwoman," for example? If "Adalet" made the slip, never mind. But that is hardly credible. The pith of the paper is to show that Turkish women are rapidly being emancipated, and that if they have begun by emancipating themselves a little too completely, that was only what was to be expected, and is an evil which will soon be cured. The way in which the emancipation has come about may be traced, according to "Adalet," to the better education given to Turkish boys:—

"Brought up at Paris or at Oxford, they have learnt that woman was destined tobe protected, not tyrannised over. They have learnt that, when her intellect is not crushed by continual fear and impotent ignorance, woman can become the helpmate and support of man. The view also of the cheerful homes existent in Europe has taught them that one wife is better than twenty slaves; and, as the Turkish girls are better adapted by nature to second their views than the Circassians, it is to them that they turned for help."

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE ANCIENT EAST.

THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, in the *Newbery House Magazine*, says:—King Asa, of Judah, we are told in the Second Book of Chronicles (XVI. 12), being diseased in the feet, "sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians." Already, therefore, medicine was a profession in Jerusalem, and a class of men existed there whose advice was sought by the sick. At a later date we hear of a remedy which was prescribed for a particular form of illness. When Hezekiah was "sick unto death" Isaiah ordered a poultice of figs to be laid upon the boil from which he was suffering, "and he recovered" (2 Kings XX. 7.) In this case the remedy was not applied by a professional doctor, but its application implies that remedies of the kind were known and used. The name of King Asa itself signifies "physician" in Aramaic, from which we may infer that the earliest physicians who settled in Judah came from the Aramaic-speaking districts of Syria. Medicine, in fact, had long been studied in the lands of the Euphrates and Tigris. A cuneiform text, written in Babylonia at an early period, which enumerates the various kinds of work forbidden to be done on each seventh day, or "Sabbath," includes among them the application of "medicine" to the body. "Medicine for the sickness of his body," it is stated, the Babylonian "shall not apply." The Babylonian word for "medicine" has the same etymology as the name of Asa, and we learn that the first "medicine-man," or doctor, in præ-Semitic Chaldæa was "a seer." But he was a seer who could write; at all events, the Semitic scholars of a later day render the old Accadian or præ-Semitic name of the physician by words which signify both "seer" and "scribe."

The medical men of Babylonia, however, were not reputed the most skilful practitioners of the ancient world. It was from Egypt that Cyrus summoned an oculist to heal his mother's eyes, although both Greek and Babylonian physicians were to be found at the Persian Court, and Herodotus declares that the study of medicine had been so specialised among the Egyptians that each disease had its own practitioner. Oculists and dentists, authorities on diseases of the stomach or the lungs, practised their profession independently one of the other (Herodot. ii. 84). A vivid light has been cast on the Egyptian practice of medicine by a papyrus, which is known as the Papyrus Ebers, from the name of its discoverer. Professor Ebers purchased it at Thebes in 1873, and it now forms one of the chief ornaments of the University Library at Leipzig. It is one of the largest papyri extant, being no less than sixty-six feet in length, and the hieratic text inscribed upon it is complete. Professor Ebers has shown that it represents one of the six Hermetic books on medicine mentioned by St. Clement of Alexandria. These six medical books formed part of the forty-two which embodied the whole system of Egyptian philosophy. The papyrus was written in the age of the Eighteenth Dynasty, or about two centuries before the Israelitish Exodus. It describes in elaborate detail the various diseases known at the time, together with the remedies that had been discovered for them, and the treatment they ought to receive. As might be expected in a country which has always been notorious for ophthalmia, several chapters are devoted to the deferent diseases of the eye which the oculists had observed and distinguished. One of these is called "the crocodile disease," in which Professor Ebers sees the pterygion, as it resembles the head of a crocodile. Toothache naturally comes in for some share of attention; the Egyptians, however, have always been famous for the soundness of their teeth, and it accordingly occupies less space than it would in the medical treatises of another people. On the other hand, prescriptions are given for destroying vermin—a not altogether unnecessary addition to a medical work in a warm country, and there are also receipts, not only for making the hair grow, but even for preventing it from turning gray. The Egyptian doctor, it would seem, was called upon to flatter the vanity of his patients as well as to cure their maladies. Towards the end of the book a very interesting account is given of the physiological theory of the day as expounded by the priest and physician Nibsekht. The heart is stated to be the source and centre of vital action. Certain "vessels" start from it, carrying "vital force" and blood to the various organs of the body. Four go to the cheeks, four to the temples, four to the head, four to the nose, four to the ears, six to the arms, six to the legs, two to the loins, two to the kidneys, four to the liver, four to the intestines and spleen, two to the lungs, and four to the back. In [illegible] the modern doctrine of the circulation of the blood: the author of it was, at all events, on the right track, and it needed but little for him to make the discovery which lies at the foundation of the modern practice of medicine. The chapter on physiology is followed by a work on the "cure of pains throughout the body," which is said to have been found under the feet of a statue of Anubis, in the reign of Usaphaes of the First Dynasty.

This is not the only medical treatise which was ascribed to an early date. Athothis, the successor of Menes, the founder of the united monarchy and the first of the historical kings, was reputed to have composed a work on anatomy, and the Papyrus Ebers quotes a prescription for making the hair grow, which was used by Ses, the mother of Teta, and wife of Menes himself. It even describes the remedies which were employed by the gods Ra and Shu for themselves, and by the goddess Tefnut for Ra; but such divinely-inspired prescriptions are placed on precisely the same footing as those of human invention, and, in some instances, are treated with scant courtesy. They may be regarded as embodying the time-honoured remedies of traditional origin which the progress of science had discarded.

It is curious to observe how like the form of an ancient Egyptian prescription was to that which is still in vogue among us. Here are some which have been translated by Professor Ebers:—"To cure indigestion mix *tehu* herbs with honey, and let the mixture be drunk by the patient. To cure dyspepsia (take) of cummin 1-64 drachm, of goose fat ⅛ drachm, of milk 3-5 litre; boil, pour out and eat. For the same (take) of pomegranates grains ⅛ drachm, of sycamore figs (?) ⅛ drachm, of fermented honey 1-64 litre; boil, pour out and eat. To open the bowels (take) of milk ⅛ *tena*, of *nekaut* powder ¼ drachm, of honey ¼ drachm; boil, pour out, and eat for four days. For the same (take) 1 measure of honey, 1 measure of carob-bean (and) 1 measure of the powder of the *vitex agnus*; make into a pill."

The character of the Babylonian work can best be understood by a quotation from it:—"For a diseased gall-bladder [we are told] devouring the top of a man's heart like a flame (?), for the sickness of the patient's heart, we prepare garlic, goat's milk, palm-wine, barley, the flesh of an ox and boar, and the wine of the cellarer, in order that he may live. Half an ephah of clear honey, half an ephah of cypress, half an ephah of *gamgam* herbs, half an ephah of flax-seed, half an ephah of *seman* pods, half an ephah of *indi* herbs, half an ephah of the seed of *tarrati*, half an ephah of calves' milk, half an ephah of *senu* wood, half an ephah of . . . . powder, half an ephah of the berries of the river-god, half an ephah of sycomore, half an ephah of mountain herbs, half an ephah of the skin (?) of a dove, half an ephah of . . . . seed, half an ephah of the harvest of the field, 10 measures of the juice of a cut herb, 10 measures of sea-weed, one ephah of decayed flesh (?), one ephah of dates, one ephah of palm-wine and *insik*, one ephah of the covering of the intestines (?); slice and cut up, or mix together, stirring it with a reed. On the fourth day observe the (patient's) countenance; if it is white, his heart is cured; if it is dark, his heart is still devoured by the fire; if it looks yellow during the day, he will recover; if it looks black, he will grow worse, and will not live.

THE sudden death is announced of the Rev. William Henry Anderdon, S.J., which happened on Monday morning, July 28, at the Jesuit College, Manresahouse, Roehampton. Father Anderdon was a near relative of Cardinal Manning, and was formerly an Anglican clergyman, and for some time held a curacy at Leicester, and afterwards at Lavington; but he was one of the earliest of the Oxford seceders to Rome, and threw up his orders a few years before Dr. Manning. He had taken his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at University College, Oxford, in 1839 and 1842 respectively. Having taken orders in the Roman Catholic Church, he soon became well known as a preacher, and was employed on various missions in the north of England and in other parts; he was also at one time time connected with the Roman Catholic University founded in Dublin under the auspices of Cardinal Newman, after which he joined the Jesuit Order. Father Anderdon was a voluminous writer and the author of a variety of religious books, and his death will be widely lamented amongst the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic community.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THERE are many lessons to be learnt from this very deplorable occurrence, writes the *World* referring to the Guards case. It is not only that dangerous agitators will be discouraged, and that useful reforms will be inevitably introduced into the management of the Brigade of Guards. The military authorities should see in this unhappy breakdown of an impossible system a warning that short service has worked, and is still working, a great change everywhere. Either officers generally must do more, or efforts must be made to secure the services of older and more efficient non-commissioned officers. This invaluable class is daily becoming more and more difficult to obtain, yet their services were never more urgently required. It is impossible to look for the full performance of the routine duties—the minor drills, the barrack-room supervision, the private intimate control of the rank and file—from officers of the commissioned rank. Such work has never been, and may never be, cordially accepted and performed by British officers as it is in the German, French, or other conscription armies. While avoiding the mistake of holding aloof from their men, as the officers of the Guards have done, with the lamentable consequences recently apparent, those of the cavalry and line are satisfied with a general sense of *camaraderie*: they know their men personally, enter into their feelings, faults, and foibles and working harmoniously with them, command their confidence and respect. But our officers in peace time will never entirely surrender their own way of life—their sports and games; above all, their liberal leave of absence—for the common place workaday business of training recruits and licking young soldiers into shape. These irksome, albeit most necessary, duties have greatly increased and multiplied of late through the ceaseless change imported into the service by our present system, and they must still fall principally upon those non-commissioned officers who grow daily more scarce. The steady, trustworthy sergeant, at once mentor and model—firm yet considerate, full of ripe experience, of tact and resource, with every detail of drill and interior economy at his fingers' end—is a type fast disappearing from the army. A certain percentage of such men is indispensable; and unless special steps are taken to retain them in the ranks, the mischievous example set by the Grenadiers may find imitation in other corps.

The British Squadron, under Sir George Tryon, which left Portland on Monday, (26th ult.) arrived in Falmouth Roads next night. An accident to the machinery of the belted cruiser Galatea necessitated her being detached from her consorts, and sent to Plymouth for repairs. On his way down Channel Admiral Tryon exercised the ships in fleet evolutions. Sir Michael Culme Seymour sailed with the hostile force on Tuesday (27th ult.) from Torbay. The reserve ships, under Commodore Powlett, returned to the Downs the same evening.

Lord Wolseley distributed sixty-nine commissions to gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Thursday (24th ult.) The Duke of Cambridge was absent through an attack of gout. The governor of the Academy and the Director-General of Military Education submitted satisfactory reports. Eighteen cadets entered the Royal Engineers and fifty-one the Artillery. Lord Wolseley, in his address, insisted on the importance of maintaining discipline in the army. It was generally allowed that an army without discipline was a mob at any time, and in order that officers might enforce discipline among the men placed under their command it was essential that they should themselves have learned early in life how to obey. Moreover, if an officer would be on good terms with his men and exercise a proper influence over them he must become acquainted with them, learn their wishes and feelings, associate with them in their amusements and pursuits, and make them realise, not only that he was their commander, but that he was their friend. In all the various duties of an officer the first essential quality was tact. It required thought and discretion to command men and at the same time secure their confidence, to find out their aims and desires, and to convy one's opinion upon their conduct. He knew that the gentlemen cadets now receiving their commissions and all the English gentlemen who entered the army were resolved at the outset to win the regard and affection of the men whom they would be privileged to command; but he could not avoid telling them these things as the result of his own considerable experience.

On Tuesday, July 13, the Giffard gun, the invention of M. Paul Giffard, underwent a public trial at the headquarters of the London Scottish, before a number of military experts. The propelling agent, liquefied carbonic acid gas, is stored in a tubular reservoir, 9 inches long, fixed under and in line with the barrel, and possesses such potency that it gives out a pressure of 560 lbs. per square inch when liberated for actual use. On pulling the trigger, which opens a valve and permits the instantaneous escape of a sufficient volume of gas for one discharge, there is a slight hiss or puff, followed by the noise of the impact of the projectile on the target, but no report, nor the least recoil or kick. The experiments in London were only made with saloon rifles, though, according to the inventor, his principle has been applied with success to military guns and to artillery.

The Seagull, first class gunboat, has had a satisfactory spin or two to test her machinery, by Messrs. Mandslay, and will at once be attached to the Vernon torpedo school, to carry out a series of trials with the new 18in. Woolwich torpedo. It is thought likely she will be permanently employed as tender to the Vernon. We want a great many more of this type of vessel than we have got. The Mediterranean station alone, to be properly supplied with scouts for its battleships, ought to have at least thirty of them available. As it is there is not one, but the Sandfly is to go there some time in the autumn—a very drop in a buckett of water.

The first steam tactics of Sir George Tryon's, the "A" squadron appear to have been as satisfactory as could have been expected from ships only just assembled, perhaps more so. An entirely new evolution, described as a combination of two distinct evolutions in the old system of tactics, was very creditably performed, as no ship went wrong and no *contretemps* occurred. Naval men will know what the complexity of the evolution was when they learn that, "The fleet being formed in column of divisions, line ahead, was required to assume the formation of column of subdivisions, line abreast," and to do this in one manœuvre instead of two.

Sir William Dowell, in distributing the prizes to the Britannia cadets, told them "they could not all be admirals, but some could and some would, and those who would would be the ones who worked the hardest." An excellent thing to preach to naval cadets, but what would some senior lieutenants say to it?

Paragraphs like the following are of not infrequent occurrence in the naval intelligence of the papers:—"The Admiralty has asked to be furnished with the number of ships' boilers in store at Chatham Yard. Sketches are to be prepared containing particulars of the grate, heating, and tube surfaces of each and forwarded as quickly as possible." Ordinary business men would imagine, considering the enormous clerical staff maintained at Whitehall, that such information as this would be kept handy in office, and available at half-an-hour's notice.

An Admiralty Order has just been issued to the effect that "deck hands are not to be employed to assist the stokers when the engines are running at full speed, unless the coals have been worked so far back from the bunker doors as to render it absolutely necessary to do so." From the Mediterranean I hear that at the recent full-power trials on that station the Victoria was beaten by almost every ship, simply because coal could not be got to the furnaces from the bunkers insufficent quantity, even though both watches of bluejackets lent their aid. The fact is, our navy has next to no experience of full-power steaming. It is a thousand pities that the proposal made to the Admiralty to send the Imperieuse to America and back at her highest rate of speed was not entertained. We should have gained experience of the highest value merely for the cost of the fuel consumed.

A retired French naval officer, of universally acknowledged authority as a critic, writes:—"Be very careful how you pay any attention to the absolutely false statements of certain French newspapers as regards naval matters. These organs are entirely subservient to certain politicians who are aiming at office, and to this end try to make capital out of the smallest accidents. They know that our nation is as gullible as it is prone to fault-finding, and their endeavour is to excite it. They are foolish enough not to see that they are preparing a rod for their own backs, if they ever attain to the power they covet so much."

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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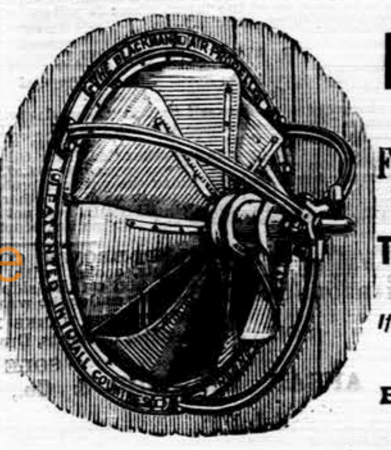

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

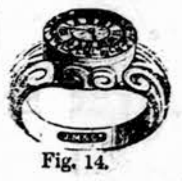

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch, ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

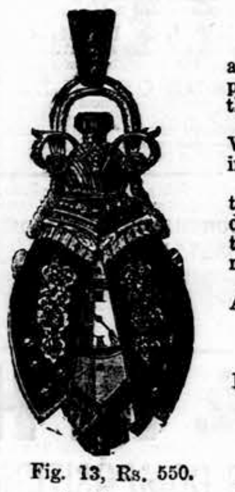

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050

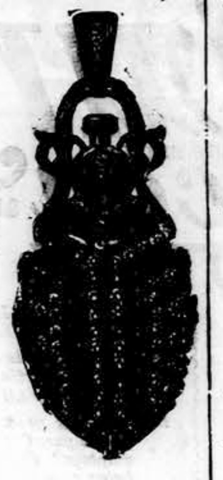

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

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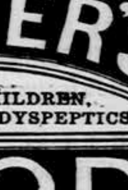

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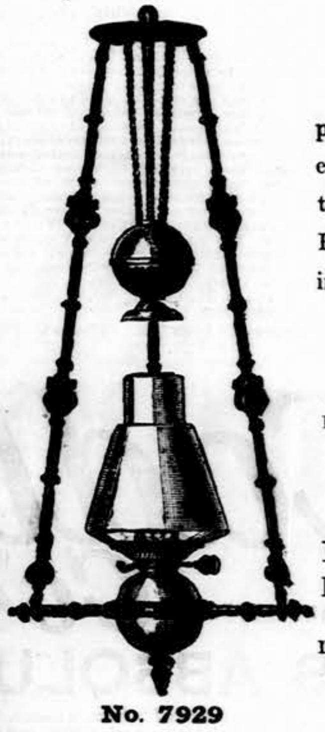

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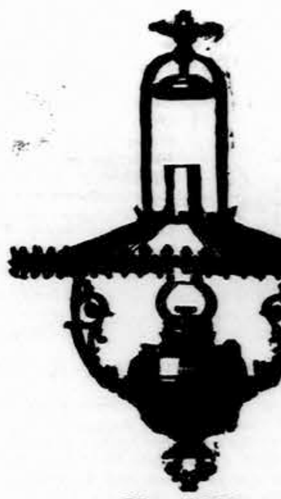

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